The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

VOL. XX. THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1845 No. 2587.

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch for each insertion.

The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "Sydney Morning Herald" (except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are Mr. Wm. Ball *and* Mr. Alfred Fairfax, *Collectors, Sydney;* Mr. Wm. Tress, *Bathurst;* Mr. Laban White, *Windsor;* Mr. Hugh Taylor, *Parramatta;* Mr. A. W. Lantmore, *Maitland and Wollombi;* Mr. John Brown, *Campbelltown;* Mr. John Colman, *Penrith;* Mr. Thomas W. Palmer, Deputy Postmaster, *Wollongong;* Mr. Robert Craig, Cabinetmaker, *Goulburn;* Mr. John M'Kinlay, Postmaster, *Cassilis and Merton;* Mr. Stephen Nutter, *Queanbeyan;* Mr. Thomas Hope, Deputy Postmaster, *Singleton and Jerry's Plains;* Mr. William Pritchard, Deputy Postmaster, *Liverpool;* Mr. Michael Doyle, *Berrima;* Mr. Robert Davison, *for the District of Yass;* Mr. Thomas Dowse, *Moreton Bay;* Mr. John Houlding, Postmaster, *Raymond Terrace;* Mr. Pierce Hegarty, *Muscle-brook;* Mr. Horatio Tozer, *Port Macquarie;* Mr. Henry Alderson, *Clarence River;* Mr. W. H. Mortimer, *Port Phillip;* Captain Thom, *Launceston and Van Diemen's Land;* Mr. William Barnard Rhodes, *Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand; who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of "Kemp and Fairfax," who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January 1841.*

The "Sydney Morning Herald is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods ONLY can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter Advertisements *must specify on the fact of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a. m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post-paid or they will not be taken in*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that the following Rules are strictly adhered to:—

In Sydney.—The Subscription is 15s. per quarter, or £3 per annum; if paid *in advance*, an allowance of ten per cent. is made. No new Subscribers can be received without paying in advance.

In the Country.—The Subscription is 17s. 6d. per quarter, or £3 10s. per annum; if paid *in advance*, an allowance of ten per cent. is made. No new Subscribers can be received without paying in advance. The Proprietors must be furnished at the time with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

In all cases, whether in Town or Country, the names of persons will be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

Advertisements must be paid for previous to their insertion.

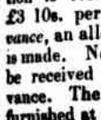
STEAM TO CLARENCE TOWN, WILLIAM RIVER.



THE STEAMER *THISTLE*, W. Mulhall, Commander, will leave the Hunter River Wharf, on Saturday evening, 30th August, at 10 o'clock, P.M., for Newcastle and Morpeth, and leave Morpeth on the following Monday morning, 1st September, at 8 o'clock, for Clarence Town, William River, returning the same day to Morpeth; and on Tuesday morning leave Morpeth for Sydney.

For FRANCIS CLARKE,
Manager,
GEO. D. WEBB.
Hunter River Steam Navigation Company,
August 26. 2928

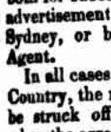
FOR THE HUNTER & PATERSON RIVERS.



THE fine fast-sailing cutter *YOUNG QUEEN*, 31 tons, will positively sail for the above places on Saturday next, the 30th instant. Freights exceedingly low. For further particulars apply to the master, on board, at Brodie and Craig's Wharf, the bottom of Bathurst-street; or to

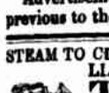
Ma. S. FOLK,
3014 564, George-street.

FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER.



THE well known fast-sailing packet-schooner *SUSAN* will positively sail for the above port on Friday, the 29th instant. Freights by this vessel remarkably low: dead weight, 12s. per ton; measurement, 15s. ditto. Passage—cabin, £2; steerage, 30s. For further particulars apply on board, at Davis's Wharf, bottom of Market-street.
3018

FOR LAUNCESTON.



SHIPPERS per brig *Union*, Captain Grainger, will please to take notice, that she will positively clear out and sail for the above port on FRIDAY next, the 29th.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to
M. JOSEPH,
3939 George-street.

FOR LAUNCESTON VIA MELBOURNE.



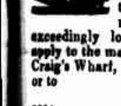
THE FINE SCHOONER *ORATAVA*, Captain Jacks, will clear at the Customs this day, Thursday, 28th instant. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain, on board; or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office,
468, George-street.

FOR HOBART TOWN.
(Will sail in eight days after arrival.)

THE favourite Packet Brig *LOUISA*, 182 tons register, W. N. Millson, commander. This vessel is *hourly expected*, and will positively sail as above. For freight or passage apply to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
3969 Hobart Town Packet Office,
Queen-street.

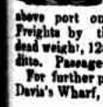
FIRST VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.



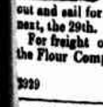
THE fine fast-sailing clipper packet brig *DORSET*, daily expected, and having a great part of her cargo ready for shipment, will have immediate despatch.
For freight or passage apply to
I. M. SOLOMON,
South Australian Packet Office,
August 27. Liverpool Wharf.
3015

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT,
TO SAIL ON THE 6TH SEPTEMBER,



THE FINE BRIG *ALFRED*, Captain Napper. For freight or passage, apply to
J. B. METCALFE.
August 28. 2981

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT,



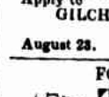
THE clipper built barque *ORWELL*, 304 tons, O.M., will sail for the above port on the 1st September—has a few stalls disengaged, in consequence of parties not being able to have their engaged horses up in time. Immediate application to Messrs. Smith and Campbell; or
R. TOWNS.
Wharf. 2701

FOR LONDON,



THE fast-sailing, four-years-old Liverpool-built SHIP *URGENT*, A1 for twelve years, 408 tons register, J. C. Tucker, commander, has now a great portion of her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch.
Apply to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
August 23. Lower George-street.
28

FOR LONDON.



THE fine fast-sailing barque *CACHMERE*, A1, 370 tons register, H. Mackie, Commander. Has a great part of her cargo already engaged, and will meet with quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, at Campbell's Wharf, or to
ROBERT HOW AND CO.
Sydney, August 22. 2768

FOR LIVERPOOL.
THE FIRST VESSEL,
For light Freight and Passengers only.



THE British-built Barque *ROSSENDALE*, A. 1., 300 tons, E. D. Goulding, Commander; has one stern and three side cabins disengaged, and room for about twelve Intermediate or Steerage Passengers. Apply to the Captain, on board; to
JOHN ROSTRON; or to
J. B. METCALFE.
August 28. 2982

Commissariat Office,
Sydney, 7th August, 1845.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders, *in duplicate*, will be received at this office until Thursday, the 28th instant, at noon, for the supply of such quantities of coals as may be required by this Department, from the 1st of October next, to the 31st of March, 1846, inclusive.

The price per imperial ton, of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds, to be stated in words at full length.

Further particulars may be had on application at this office.

T. W. RAMSAY,
2959 Dep. Com. Gen.

SYDNEY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Chairman: Mr. T. W. Smart.
Deputy Chairman: Mr. Charles Kemp.
Directors:
Mr. Thomas Agars, Mr. Thomas Holt, Jun., Mr. R. M. Robey, Mr. W. R. Scott.
Surveyor: Mr. James Hume.
Secretary: Mr. George King.

THE above Company was formed on the 18th October, 1844, for the mutual indemnification of its members, under certain limitations, against loss or damage by fire, upon the principle of the "Gotha Mutual Fire Assurance Company," which has been so successfully conducted in Germany for many years as to cause the accumulation of a reserve fund amply sufficient, on the occasion of the great fire in Hamburgh, to meet all the demands upon the Company.

By the Deed of Settlement of the Sydney Fire Insurance Company, it is declared, that any person possessed of, or interested in, any Houses, Buildings, Merchandise, Goods, or any kind of Chattel Property, shall be at liberty to ensure the same in the said Company, provided the Directors shall approve of such person, and become a member thereof, on such terms as the Directors shall see fit, and subject to the regulations of the Company, of which the 5th clause may be considered the fundamental rule, and provides as follows:—

"That the total liability of each of the members of the said Company to the whole or any of the others of them, shall be limited to five times the amount of the annual premium paid, or payable by them respectively, on their several policies for the time being." A limitation which obviates, without lessening the security to the insured, the defect usually complained of in the mutual plan, where the members, from excessive losses, may be subjected to contributions to an unlimited amount.

The insurances are divided into classes according to the risks which may be incurred and the scale of premiums commences at ten shillings per cent for first-class buildings, and increases in the ratio of the risks to be met.

No single risk is for the present allowed to exceed £3000.

The funds of the Company are to be invested in Government securities, and no portion can be employed in discounting private bills.

The 69th clause of the Deed of Settlement stipulates, that from time to time a division of the net profits of the Company shall be made among the members, provided that at every such division of profits there shall be left in hand, as a reserved fund, a sum of not less than £10,000.

Applications for Insurance to be made to
MR. GEORGE KING,
No. 14, Jamison-street,
where the Deed of Settlement may be seen, and every information relative to the Company obtained. 666

HUNTER RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Proprietors in the above Company will be held at their Offices in Sussex-street, on Monday, the 15th September, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, for the purpose of electing two Directors to fill the vacancy at the Board, occasioned by the retirement, by rotation, of James Mitchell and John Eales, Esquires, in conformity with the resolution of the proprietors at the half-yearly meeting held on the 31st day of July, 1845. Proprietors intending to offer themselves as candidates for the Directorship, are requested to signify the same, in writing, to the Secretary, at least fourteen days previous to the day of election.

FRANCIS CLARKE,
Manager.
Sydney, August 13. 2993

To the Proprietors of the Sydney Salting Company.

GENTLEMEN,—I am instructed by the Directors to call a Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company, to be held on the premises here, on Monday, the 8th September, at 2 o'clock, when an account of the Company's operations for the past season will be laid before you.

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN INCHES,
Manager.
Johnston's Bay, August 14. 2362

AUSTRALIAN HARMONIC CLUB.

THE members of the Australian Harmonic Club are informed that the CONCERT announced for to-morrow evening is postponed, until Friday, September 5th, in consequence of the indisposition of some of the singing members.

By order of the Committee.
August 28. 3019

ODD FELLOWSHIP, MANCHESTER UNITY.

A SERMON will be preached by the Rev. C. P. N. Wilton, M. A., at Christ Church, Newcastle, on Monday next. The Loyal Union Lodge will walk in procession.

On Tuesday evening, at seven o'clock, a lecture will be delivered by Dr. John Stewart, in the Mechanics' School of Arts, on the Spirit of Odd Fellowship.

Proceeds of the sermon and lecture to be devoted to a charitable purpose. 2966

Australasian, Colonial, and General Life Assurance and Annuity Company, George-street, Sydney.

APPLICATIONS will be received for Loans on Mortgage of sums of £500 and £1000 each, upon approved properties of certain rental, at 7½ per cent. per annum.

The property must be free from any incumbrance.

ROBERT STYLES,
2973 Secretary.

BELL'S LIFE IN SYDNEY;
AND
SPORTING REVIEWER.

ON SATURDAY NEXT will be published, the seventh (7th) number of this Journal. Subscribers' names received at the Office, 17, Colonnade, Bridge-street. 2795

THE SHIPPING GAZETTE
AND
SYDNEY GENERAL TRADE LIST.

THE Seventy-fifth Number of the *Shipping Gazette* was published on Saturday, and will be continued every Saturday afternoon.

Contents:—Arrivals and Departures of Shipping for the week; Imports and Exports for the week; Clearances; the Shipping Intelligence of the week, including News from the Out-ports, Port Phillip, and Van Diemen's Land; The *Strathisla's* Voyage, No. II., by T. Bockford Simpson; Entrance to the River Tamar, Van Diemen's Land; Light House in the Straits; the Steamer *Sophia Jane*; the Diving Bell Vessel; the *Frolic*; Table of Light Dues on Vessels entering the Harbours of Port Macquarie and Newcastle; Ships in Harbour; Ships loading for England; Vessels Expected in Sydney. Commercial Remarks; Colonial Produce; Produce received Coastwise; Quantity of Spirits and Tobacco in Bond; Tallow, &c.

Terms:	£	s.	d.
One copy, per quarter	0	7	6
Two copies, ditto	0	12	0
Three copies, ditto	0	16	6
Four copies, ditto	1	1	0
Six copies, per annum	5	0	0

KEMP AND FAIRFAX,
Proprietors.

*** Advertisements received for the above till ten o'clock on the mornings of publication. Terms same as for the *Morning Herald*.

MR. HENRY JOHN HATCH, of Magdalene College, Cambridge, having taken Hereford House, Glebe, is fully prepared to receive a limited number of Boarders.

Mr. Hatch has engaged the best Masters for Dancing, Drawing, Music, and French; while the Classics, Mathematics, and all other requisites for a gentleman's education will be under the superintendence of himself and competent assistants.

In every material respect the system observed at Eton College will be followed out, with the experience which Mr. Hatch has derived from his having been a student for seven years in that establishment, previous to his entering the University.

Mr. H. has made every preparation to ensure the comfort of his pupils in the house, and feels that it is almost unnecessary to call attention to the situation of Hereford House, its retired position, and the extent of the grounds attached, affording ample opportunity for the exercise of manly and healthy amusement.

Terms:—
For Boarders under 10 years of age, 50 guines per annum.
" " above 10 years of age, 60 guineas per annum.
For Day Pupils under 10 years of age, 16 guineas per annum.
" " above 10 years of age, 20 guineas per annum.

The above charges will include every possible demand, except books and extra masters.

Day Pupils from Sydney will, if required, be brought out and taken home each day in a covered carriage. 474

NOTICE.
TO THE LOVERS OF DANCING.

MADAME TORNING begs most respectfully to intimate to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Parramatta and its environs that she intends opening a Select Academy for Dancing, in Mr. Livingstone's spacious Ball Room, where she hopes to meet with that patronage it has ever been her study to deserve.

Terms, per quarter....	£	s.	d.
	1	11	6
Assemblies	1	1	0

N. B.—Private Families and Schools attended. 2747

486, George-street, opposite the Barrack Gate.

TEETH.—MR. J. EMANUEL, Examined Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, Member of the College of Surgeons, of Holland, continues to invite attention to his beautiful and unequalled method of fixing the newly discovered artificial selecious teeth, which never change colour, break, or decay, and defy detection. His method is simple, and success so certain, that he will readily undertake any case wherein others have failed. Guaranteed to answer mastication and articulation. Teeth extracted, stopped, and cleansed, *charges strictly moderate.*

Instantaneous relief for the tooth-ache sold in bottles at 2s. 6d., and 5s. per bottle; also, Parisian Philodontic and Anti-scorbutic Tincture. 7306

COMMERCE HOUSE, CAMPBELL-TOWN.

MR. BECK, at the suggestion of many of his friends and customers, has been induced to lay in a large stock of Grocery Goods, Wines, Spirits, Slops, &c., &c., &c., which he will sell for cash, at and under Sydney prices.

N.B. Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins, Beeswax, and Honey, taken in exchange for goods. 2103

MR. DAVID DAVIS begs to notify that he has commenced business as an *Auctioneer*, and trusts by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—Cash advanced on goods for sale.
Australian Store, Goulburn.
August 24. 3020

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MRS. CALLAGHAN, Straw Bonnet Maker, begs most respectfully to inform the Ladies of Sydney and its vicinity, that she has removed from her late residence, 328, George-street, to No. 91, King-street, (late Aspinwall's), where she intends adding to the straw bonnet business that of Millinery in all its branches.

Mrs. C. has on Sale, a large variety of Leghorn, Tuscan, Rice, and fancy Straw Bonnets, of the newest fashions.

Bonnets of every description cleaned and altered to the newest style.

N. B.—A first-rate Milliner Wanted.
August 15. 2431

---

30 YEARS' PRACTICE IN LONDON.

MRS. BRIMMER, SEN.,
TUSCAN, STRAW, AND LEGHORN HAT MANUFACTURER,
Brickfield Hill, Sydney,
OPPOSITE MR. WRIGHT'S BREWERY,

RESPECTFULLY informs Ladies she will clean bonnets in a superior style, at 1s. 6d. each; alterations equally low; bonnets dyed at 2s. each.

N. B.—Cleaning, bleaching, dyeing, and pressing for the trade.

Country orders executed with despatch. 3026

IRRAWANG POTTERYWARE.

MILK PANS 12d., 14d., and 16d. each; pie dishes, 6d., 8d., and 10d. each; ewers and basins, 1s. 9d. per pair; moulded ewers and basins, 2s. 6d. per pair; chambers, 10d. and 12d. each; cheese pans, cream jars, and covered butters; fireproof quart pudding basins, 6d. each; wash basins, 7d. each; pint jars, 4d., and quart jars, 6d. each; half gallon covered jars, 1s. each; water monkeys, 2s. 6d. each; flowerpots, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. 6d. per dozen.

A liberal allowance made to storekeepers and dealers.

Also, a constant supply of
GLASS, CHINA, AND EARTHENWARE
always on hand. Goods packed with care, at THOMAS R. COATES'S Staffordshire Warehouse, 360, George street, next door to Mr. Bowden's, Ironmonger.

N. B.—Potters wanted. 3017

COLONIAL TWEEDS.

ALL TWEEDS manufactured by A. and J. Rayner may in future be known by having a purple stripe in the selvages.
Goulburn-street West. 9408

ECONOMY.

IF YOU WANT Superior Clothing, at less than English prices, try H. HAYES'S well-known establishment,
2856 416, George-street.

MESSRS. CHRISTOPHER NEWTON AND BROTHER
Are in daily receipt of
NEW GOODS,
Comprising every description of
SILKS, DRAPERY,
HOSIERY,
HABERDASHERY, WOOLLENS,
And all the requisites for the
TAILORING AND MILLINERY TRADES.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE
"BEE-HIVE"
ARE DETERMINED TO
SELL CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE
IN THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES:
And the business transacted by them being on a much larger scale than any other shop, they are in a most admirable position so to do.

No stock in the colony can by any possibility be in better condition.

No other establishment in Sydney can boast of having always adhered to the *only honest system* of
NO ABATEMENT.

The public well know that an increase of business at the
"BEE-HIVE"
is advantageous to themselves also; because *the greater the amount done, the smaller the profits require to be.*

C. Newton and Brother request their friends to notice the *vituperative*, MOCK ADVERTISEMENTS put forth by their less fortunate, but yet more *jealous* and *vindictive* Brother Drapers; really the language in some is a disgrace to the composers;—surely they need not be so very angry because we, by acting straightforwardly have gained the confidence and custom of an enlightened community.

All we ask is—
COME AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES,
And we are convinced your visit will be repeated again and again.
Pitt-street, August 27. 3005

JAMES SIMMONS

IN addition to the extensive stock on hand, has received, by the last arrivals, a large stock of good slop clothing, extra stout moleskin trousers, large sizes; stripe cotton, blue serge, very stout regatta, and worsted shirts.

With a large assortment of goods suitable for settlers, storekeepers, and shopkeepers.

General supplies furnished for out stations at the very lowest charge, and on liberal terms.

Wool, tallow, and hides, purchased, or liberal advances made, if consigned to J. S.'s friends in London or Liverpool.

N. B.—Prime Negrohead Tobacco, in or out of bond.

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE,
PITT-STREET,
2672 Opposite the Union Bank.

TO COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, TRADERS TO NEW ZEALAND, THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS, AND GENERAL DEALERS.

THE Undersigned has on hand a complete assortment of dry goods, comprising almost every article at present in demand.

LIKEWISE,
A general assortment of British imports, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms to meet the present demand.

ROWAND, MACNAB, AND CO.,
2560 Circular Wharf.

---

10 lbs. WOOLPACKS.

FOR SALE, by Private Contract, at the Stores of the undersigned,
10 Bales of 10 lbs. Woolpacks.
CHARLES NEWTON,
2899 316, Pitt-street.

TEAS.

THE subscribers have for sale 700 chests of the best Hysonskin and Twankay
TEAS, viz.:
100 Chests of fine, ex *Challenger*
100 Half ditto ditto
100 Chests, ex *Maid of Athens*
250 Half ditto, ditto
150 Chests, ex *Isabella*
250 Half ditto, ditto
Together with a large assortment of Black Teas and Groceries, which the subscribers will be happy to treat for on liberal terms, to the Trade and Country Settlers, for Cash.

M. LENEHAN AND CO.,
Late H. PUGH,
40, Market-street, corner of Clarence-street.
August 27. 3024

TEA! TEA! TEA!

ON SALE by the Undersigned, the remaining portion of the cargo of the *STRATHISLA*,
Consisting of—
Fine Congo, in chests
Gunpowder, in half-chests and boxes.
The above teas, for quality and weight, are generally allowed to be superior to any teas ever offered for sale in the colony.
J. M. SOLOMON,
General Store,
George-street,
2326 Two doors from Park-street.

NEGROHEAD TOBACCO

OF every quality and price,—CIGARS, in and out of bond,—fresh LONDON SNUFFS, and every other article in the trade, wholesale and retail, at
ALDIS'S.
☞ Cut Negrohead,—Ford's London Pipes.
2679

LIVERPOOL ALE.

THE undersigned invites the attention of Families and the Public in general to the above article, now on sale by him. In bottle, at 4s. per dozen—bottles to be returned. Also, in casks, containing five, ten, or twelve gallons, suitable for families' use.

J. CHRISTIAN.
274, Pitt-street North,
In rear of Mr. Bennett's Offices. 2990

ON SALE,

AT THE STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED—
Strong Rum, 1 to 2, at 14s. per gallon
Case gin, 4 1-16 gallons, 75s. per case
Scotch or Irish whisky, 15s. per gallon
Martell's brandy, 20s. per gallon, (proof)
Fine Cognac brandy, 17s. to 18s. per gallon
Jamaica rum, 28 o.p.
Superior port and sherry, 14s. to 18s. per dozen
Ditto in draught, 5s. per gallon
Bottled ale and porter, best brands
The above wines and spirits are warranted to be of the best quality, and may be had in any quantity, at
W. TUCKER'S
Wine and Spirit Stores,
423, George-street,
2683 Five doors south of King-street.

THE Undersigned has now on sale, the following Goods, which he will sell at very low prices, for cash:—
Sherry, in 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases
Port, ditto ditto
Teneriffe
Very fine champagne
Pale brandy, liqueurs, &c.
ALSO,
Genuine Liverpool salt
Twilled three-bushel bags
Pickles, sweet oil
Preserved potatoes, in tins
Window glass, in half-boxes
Cigars, negrohead
Cheese, &c.

H. J. YARROW,
Commission Agent,
390, George-street,
Next to Mr. Lloyd's, Auctioneer.
Sydney, August 14. 2352

ON SALE,
EX "ROSSENDALE, AND OTHER LATE ARRIVALS,

AT THE STORES of the Undersigned,
A general assortment of Manchester Goods.
ALSO,
Woolpacks
Three bushel brgs
Canvas, from No. 1 to 6
Bar iron, assorted
Liverpool salt, in fine condition
Prime mess beef and pork
Colonial produce taken in exchange
Bulk broken to suit the wants of purchasers at the lowest price.

JOHN ROSTRON,
Spring-street.
August 18. 2470

ON SALE,

AT THE STORES, DUKE'S WHARF:—
Black Oil, in half tun butts
Whale lines, 150 fathoms each
American ash oars
Stockholm tar
Stockholm pitch
Assorted hoop iron
Nail rod iron
Coppering and sheathing nails
Copper, land, and timber nails
Copper pump tacks
Paints, in iron kegs, 28 lbs. each
Potash
Pearlash
Saleratus
Soda
Chalk
Sherry, in one and three dozen cases
Crown Dantzic pipe staves
American negrohead (superior sample)
No. 3 superior Manila cigars, ex *Alfred*
Split peas (in small packages).

W. S. MOUTRY,
Duke's Wharf.
August 25. 2911

NEWCASTLE COALS

THE price of Coals at the Australian Agricultural Company's Wharf is sixpence per bushel.

	s.	d.
14 Bags, on the Wharf	14	0
14 Bags, delivered in Sydney	15	6

And an additional charge of 1s. 6d. per load if delivered beyond the boundary to the eastward of Crown-street, Woolloomooloo, or to the southward of the Cattle Market. All payments to be made to Mr. Frederick Ebsworth, Agent for the Australian Agricultural Company, Bligh-street, or Miller's Point, where orders will be received.

P. P. KING,
Commissioner Australian Agricultural Company. 144

ON SALE at the stores of the undersigned—
70 Barrels of London Porter, at £2 5s. per barrel, in good condition
ALSO,
300 Dozen superior Sherry wine, London bottled
1 Case of Manila hats, of a superior quality

A. MOSES,
Bridge-street.
August 25. 2863

TWO PIANOFORTES FOR SALE.

A BRILLIANT-TONED six octave square Pianoforte, nearly new, in first-rate order, manufactured by R. Russel, Bond-street, London.
ALSO,
A neat sweet-toned five and a-half octave square Pianoforte, suitable for a juvenile performer. Apply to
S. HEBBLEWHITE,
Auctioneer, &c.
2988 Bank of Australia Buildings.

PIANOFORTE FOR SALE.

A HORIZONTAL PIANOFORTE, manufactured by Robert Wolf, London, six octaves, extending sounding board and bracing bars, grand action, and metallic plate.

The above Instrument will be sold reasonable, as the owner is about leaving the colony.

To be seen at Mr. Ellard's Music Saloon.

SEAGRAVE,

HAVING Covered four Seasons for his owner, is for sale or exchange. For particulars apply to
R. B. DAWSON,
Belford, near Maitland.
Or to
Messrs. Armstrong and Sharp.
August 19. 2685

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500 SUPERIOR RAMS FOR SALE.

49 FIRST CROSS from imported Cotswold rams upon Merino ewes, age 1 year to full-mouthed
141 Second Cross from imported Cotswold rams upon Merino ewes, age 1 year to full-mouthed
200 First Cross from imported Lord Western's rams upon Merino ewes, age 1 year to full-monthed
110 Merino Rams, age 3 years to full mouthed.

500

Apply to
MR. R. CARTER,
Overseer at the Station, Goorangoola, near
1985 Singleton, Hunter's River.

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, &c.

BUCHANAN AND CO. are Cash Purchasers of Wool, Tallow, Oil, Hides, Bark, Bones, &c. and make advances on shipments of the same.
Lyons'-buildings, George-street. 2109

THE Undersigned will advance on wool, tallow, and other produce, consigned to their friends in London, Messrs. John Gore and Co.

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.
Spring-street, August 18. 2558

THE undersigned will purchase or make Cash advances on Colonial Produce, consigned to their friends, Messrs. D. Dunbar and Sons, of London.

SMITH AND CAMPBELL,
5758 Campbell's Wharf.

NOTICE.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the undersigned has withdrawn his interest from the firm of Moore and Company, and that it no longer exists; and also, that he has no connexion with any other auction mart but the one in Pitt-street.

W. G. MOORE.
August 2. 3021

ESTATE OF WILLIAM ROBINSON, OF LOWER GEORGE-STREET, PLUMBER, GLAZIER, &c.

CREDITORS in the above Estate are requested to attend a meeting, to be held on Tuesday, the 2nd September, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the Office of the undersigned, on business of importance.

R. M. ROBEY,
427, George-street.
August 27. 2975

NOTICE.

IF ALFRED STEEL, Turner, of Castlereagh-street, does not take away the card tables left at my house to be raffled for or otherwise disposed of, within fourteen days from the date hereof, they will be sold to pay incurred expenses.

H. S. GREEN.
Cricketers' Hotel, Pitt-street,
August 26. 2921

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Having observed in your paper of this morning an advertisement under the signature of H. S. Green, Cricketers' Arms, 26th August, containing a notice, that unless I took away, within fourteen days, the card tables left at Mr. Green's house, as is alleged, to be raffled for or otherwise disposed of, they would be sold to pay incurred expenses,—as a respectable tradesman, I take the earliest opportunity of rebutting the uncalled for attack on me, and simply state, that in September of last year, Mr. Green ordered the tables in question; I manufactured them of cyprus pine, and delivered them at his house on the 28th of that month. Mrs. Green paid me £1 two months afterwards, and promised to pay the residue by weekly instalments of £1 each; the price agreed on was £11, and prior to their delivery Mr. Green purchased covers to suit them. With the exception of the £1 paid on delivery, I received no cash, but have dealt with him in his trade, and also purchased of him a billiard table cloth for £11; I have done other work for Mr. Green, and, on my delivering my account, amounting to £17 3s., Mr. Green sent in his bill for £16 1s., on which he charges £14 for the billiard cloth instead of £11, the price agreed on, and debits me with the £1 paid by Mrs. Green, as cash lent. But even allowing his account to be correct, there is still a balance of £1 2s. due to me from him.

What Mr. Green's motive for his advertisement may be, I cannot imagine, unless it is to injure my credit, and thereby deprive me of a daily increasing business, which I now carry on by my own exertions, backed by the kind patronage of my employers.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
ALFRED STEEL.
Castlereagh-street, Sydney,
August 27. 2984

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of the undersigned have been removed to No. 354, Pitt-street, adjoining Terry's Buildings.

CLARK IRVING,
Official Assignee.
August 25. 2876

SYDNEY GENERAL REGISTRY OFFICE FOR SERVANTS AND MECHANICS,
Bathurst-street, near Hyde Park.

H. F. BRIMMER begs to intimate to settlers and the public generally, that he has made such arrangements at his establishment as will enable him to have the command of the unemployed (both male and female) to a great extent, by which means he can ensure them a ready supply of servants and mechanics of every description.

Gentlemen wishing to avoid coming to Sydney for the purpose of engaging servants can do so by communication (post-paid), stating particulars of servants required, and a remittance for all necessary expenses, will be promptly attended to.

The character of each applicant will be carefully enquired into previous to recommending them for employment.

Office hours from nine till six daily.
3027

THE
SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE,
No. 319, North Castlereagh-street,
(Established, June, 1842.)

PROVIDES families with efficient and respectable servants, in every department, *male and female*; affords *servants* the most eligible opportunities of obtaining *respectable situations*, renders them advice, assistance, and protection, and furnishes *small loans* for definite periods at moderate rates of interest.

☞ All applications must be free of postage, or they will be rejected.
2826 J. FREDERICK JOHNSON.

WANTED, for cash, a BUILDING SITE on either side of Pitt-street, between Market and Bathurst streets. Apply to Walter Robertson, Builder, No. 166, Elizabeth-street, near the old Court House. 2976

A WIDOWER,

WITH two little girls, is anxious to meet with a respectable female who will undertake the entire charge and education of the same. It is necessary that she should be a member of the Church of England, and the most respectable references will be required. Letters addressed to S. G., *Herald* Office will meet with immediate attention. 3011

TO CARRIERS.

WANTED to hire one or two Drays, to proceed to the Murrumbidgee. Enquire at Messrs. J. Thompson and Sons', 266, Pitt-street, any morning about nine o'clock.
Sydney, August 26. 2952

WANTED.—A Superintendent for an agricultural and grazing establishment, a single person of active and persevering habits, and of good moral character, who thoroughly understands the management of a large farm, and is competent to keep accounts; three months' trial must be given, and the salary is £60 per annum. Application, in writing, postage paid, transmitting copies of proper recommendation, addressed to Mr. F. Smith, Tenams, Goulburn. 2719

WANTED, a Steward for the Barque *Graham*. Apply on board, at Miller's Point Wharf. None need apply but such as are of clean, active, and sober habits, and who can produce testimonials as to character, qualifications, &c. 2964

TO SHEPHERDS AND HUTKEEPERS.

A FREE PASSAGE to Moreton Bay will be given to thirty shepherds and hutkeepers.
Apply at No. 2, Church Hill. 2977

TO JOURNEYMEN SADDLERS.

WANTED, a good hand in the above line. Apply at
MRS. BINNIE'S
Saddlery Warehouse,
2979 Brickfield Hill.

WANTED, three Shepherds to proceed to the Clarence River. Apply on board the Schooner *Susan*, at Davis's Wharf, bottom of Market-street, between the hours of ten and three to-day.
Sydney, August 28. 2983

WANTED, a female servant, as Cook, and to assist in the house work; Apply at the Bank of New South Wales.
28th August. 3025

WANTED, a female servant to make herself generally useful. Apply to
Mrs. BLACKMAN,
489, George-street,
3029 Opposite the Military Barracks.

WANTED, for the country, a man who can milk, and make himself otherwise useful on a farm. Apply, at the Commercial Wharf, to
2985 MEIKLEJOHN AND SPEER.

TO STARCH MANUFACTURERS.

WANTS a situation, a man who is practically experienced in starch making in all its processes.
Address P. M., 341, Pitt-street North. 2969

TO BLACKING MAKERS, AND OTHERS.

A YOUNG Man in the above line wishes for a situation in a Blacking Manufactory, and who has the receipt for making Blacking from the first house in London. Address to M. G., at the "*Odd Fellow* Office," late *Sun* Office, 304, Pitt-street. 2965

REWARD.

STOLEN OR STRAYED, the beginning of the present month, from the paddock of W. Cox, Esq., J.P., of Hobart Ville, Richmond, a MARE of the following description, viz.: aged; dark bay colour; fourteen hands and a half high; blaze on face, terminating in snip on nose; light coloured muzzle; white more than half way up near hind leg; white not quite so high on off hind leg; tail docked; branded on off shoulder thus ℘.

Whoever will deliver the said Mare to the undersigned at the Black Horse Inn, Richmond, if strayed, shall receive Two Pounds sterling; or if stolen, on conviction of the offender, shall receive Five Pounds sterling reward.

WILLIAM SLY.
Richmond,
August 19, 1845. 3029

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

AUGUST 27.—*British Sovereign*, barque, 350 tons, Captain Milne, from the Bay of Islands the 6th instant. Passenger—Mr. King, Surgeon.

DEPARTURES.

August 27.—*Marion Watson*, schooner, Captain Richards, for Boyd Town and Port Phillip. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Odell, Master Odell, two Misses Macarthy, Mr. George Were, Mr O'Brien, Mr. G. R. Bessant, Mr. Kettle, and Mr. Marsh.

August 27.—*Guide*, brig, Captain Addams, for Auckland. Passengers—Captain Clayton, Mr. Hoare, Mr. Peacock, Master Peacock, Mr. Thompson.

COASTERS INWARDS.

August 27.—*Lapwing*, 18, Rule, from Shell Harbour, with 50 bushels wheat, 17 cwt. potatoes; *Mary Ann*, 13, Christie, from the Hawkesbury, with 27 bushels wheat, 370 bushels maize; *Dove*, 13, Bowden, from Brisbane Water, with 450 bushels shells; *Georgians*, 25, M'Pherson, from Wollongong, with 200 bags wheat, 230 bags maize, 119 bags potatoes, 30 kegs butter; *Brothers*, 27, Campbell, from Newcastle, with 35 tons coals; *Lucy Ann*, 37, Sheridan, from Newcastle, with 35 tons coals, 11 casks tallow; *Rosalind*, 12, Bragg, from the Hunter, with 444 bushels maize, 33 bushels wheat; *Thistle*, steamer, 127 tons, Mulhall, from Morpeth, with 50 tierces beef, 25 trusses hay, 7 casks tallow, 165 hides, 600 bushels wheat, 10 horses, 200 sheep.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

August 27.—*Thistle*, steamer, 127, Mulhall, for Morpeth, with sundries; *Lucy Ann*, 37, Sheridan, for Newcastle, in ballast; *Brothers*, 27, Campbell, for Newcastle, in ballast; *Dove*, 13, Bowden, for Brisbane Water, in ballast; *Tam O'Shanter*, 15, Milham, for Brisbane Water, with sundries; *Bard's Legacy*, 32, M'Neil, for Wollongong, with sundries; *Georgians*, 25, M'Pherson, for Wollongong, with sundries; *Charles Webb*, 22, Gibson, for the Bellinger, with sundries.

SHIPS IN HARBOUR

Ariel, schooner, 104 tons, ——, at Fotheringham's Wharf; R. Campbell, *tertius*, owner. Advertised for freight or charter to New Zealand.
Alfred, brig, 123 tons, Napper, at Lamb and Parbury's Wharf; Lane, agent, For sale.
Bramble, H.M.S., Yule, 4 guns, in Farm Cove, Ready for Sea.
Caroline, barque, 194 tons, off Towns's Wharf. Towns, owner. Refitting.
Clarkstone, barque, 244 tons, Stewart at Fotheringham's Wharf. Fotheringham, owner. Refitting.
Cheerful, schooner, 123 tons, Patrick, at Bell's Wharf, Balmain; M. Joseph, owner. Refitting.
Corsair, steamer, 450 tons. H. Moore, agent. At Struth's Wharf. Fitting out for China.
Cashmere, barque, 374 tons, Mackay, at Campbell's Wharf. Robert How and Co., agents. Loading for London.
Cornubia, steamer, 94 tons, in Johnson's Bay Boyd and Co., owners. Refitting.
Genii, whaling brig, 160 tons, at Russell's Yard, Pyrmont. Russell, owner. Refitting.
Graham, barque, 402 tons, Monro, at Moore's Wharf; Thacker and Co., agents. Loading for London.
Mount Stewart Elphinstone, barque, 611 tons, Holton, at Moore's Wharf; Eccleston and Hirst, agents. Ready for Calcutta.
Morayshire, barque, 316 tons, Smith, at Lamb and Parbury's Wharf; Captain, agent. Discharging.
Orwell, barque, ——, 304 tons; Towns, agent. Towns' Wharf. Fitting up to convey horses to Calcutta.
Giraffe, brig, 260 tons, Harvey, at Fotheringham's Wharf; Fotheringham, owner.
Ocean, American ship, 350 tons, Almy, in the Cove. S. Wilkinson, junior, agent. Repairing.
Orotava, schooner, 91 tons, Jacks, at the Flour Company's Wharf. Sheppard and Alger, agents Loading for Launceston *via* Melbourne.
Portenia, brig, 221 tons, Campbell, at Boyd's Wharf; B Boyd, owner.
Persian, barque, 350 tons, Grange, at Moore's Wharf; Griffiths, Fanning, and Co., agents. Fitting up to convey horses to Calcutta.
Prince George, H.M. Cutter, Aird, in Farm Cove Bay. Being stripped.
Rossendale, barque, 297 tons, Goulding, at the Circular Wharf. J. Rostron, agent. Loading for Liverpool.
Royal Tar, barque, 338 tons, Glass, at Campbell's Wharf; Griffiths, Fanning, and Co., agents. Loading for London.
Robert Pulsford, American ship, 406 tons, Caldwell. In the Cove. Clarke, agent.
Shamrock, steamer, 200 tons, at the Hunter River Wharf. Under repair, and advertised for Port Phillip.
Sir John Byng, brig, 168 tons, Forbes, at Boyd's Wharf; B. Boyd and Co., owners.
Strathisla, barque, 387 tons, Simpson, off Wilson's Wharf; Solomon, owner. Refitting.
Theresa, barque, 486 tons, Bacon, at Buchanan's Wharf. Buchanan and Co., agents. Fitting up to convey horses to Calcutta.
Urgent, ship, 408 tons, Tucker, at Campbell's Wharf. Gilchrist and Alexander, agents. Loading for London.
Union, brig, 155 tons, Grainger, at the Flour Company's Wharf. M. Joseph, agent. Loading for Launceston.
Victor, barque, 338 tons, Morgan, off Towns's Wharf; Towns, agent. Advertised for freight or charter.
Velocity, schooner, 138 tons, Truscott; B. Boyd and Co., agents. At Boyd's Wharf. Refitting.
Wanderer, R Y.S., B. Boyd, Esq. At Boyd's Wharf.

COLONIAL WHALERS AT SEA.

(With their last Reports.)

Caernarvon, barque, 220 tons, Irvine, hence 22n August, 1842; at the Bay of Islands, on the 16th September, 1844, where she discharged; and having refitted, put into Port Nicholson May 6, 1845, with 690 barrels black oil.
Jane, barque, 250 tons, Fowler, hence 28th April, 1844; spoken by the *Arabian* on the 28th April, 1845, with 530 barrels sperm oil; Flower, Salting, and Co., owners.
William, barque, 314 tons, Bolger, hence 19th June, 1844; spoken by the *Arabian*, 24th April, 1845; quantity of oil not known; B. Boyd and Co., owners.
Nimrod, barque, 232 tons, Sullivan, hence July 25, 1844; spoken by the *Governor Phillip* on the 13th May, off Norfolk Island, with 300 barrels sperm. Lamb and Parbury, owners.
Nelson, barque, 274 tons, Spurling, hence 2nd October, 1844; off Norfolk Island early in February, with 200 barrels sperm; Fotheringham, owner.
Juno, barque, 212 tons, Hayes, hence 11th November, 1844; B. Boyd and Co., owners.
Jane, barque, 365 tons, Lee, hence 8th February, 1845; spoken by the *Cora* with 200 barrels sperm oil on board. S. Lyons, owner.
Lady Blackwood, barque, 254 tons, Cooper, hence 15th December, 1844; spoken by the *Lindsays*, on the 3rd March, 1845, with 210 barrels sperm. Lamb and Parbury, owners.
Terror, barque, 257 tons, Swindles; hence 18th March, 1845. B. Boyd and Co., owners.
Proteus, barque, 254 tons, Elliott, hence April 3rd; Fotheringham, owner.
Fame, barque, 200 tons, Wilson, hence 20th April, 1845 B Boyd and Co., owners.
Lucy Ann, barque, 213 tons, Long, hence April 6th, with 45 barrels sperm oil. B. Boyd and Co., owners.
Australian, barque, 200 tons, Wiles, hence 21st April, 1845; spoken by the schooner *Columbine* on the 2nd May, clean. Cooper and Holt, owners.
Lindsays, barque, 200 tons, Williamson, hence 21st May, 1845; Captain, owner.
Tigress, brig, 195 tons, Eury, hence 10th June, 1845; Fotheringham and others, owners.
Woodlark, barque, 245 tons, Smith, hence 11th June; Fotheringham and Smith, owners.
Margaret, brig, 184 tons, Barber, hence 11th June; B. Boyd and Co., owners.
Seamander, brig, 230 tons, Kyle, hence 19th June; Appleton and Weiss, owners.

VESSELS EXPECTED IN SYDNEY.

FROM LONDON.
Skerne, brig, Shell, 25th April.
George, (P. O Packet), 1st May.
William Metcalf.
Regia, barque, 200 tons, Morrison, April 15.
Corsair, brig, 231 tons, Sproul, April 15.
Hooghly, 600, J. Williams, May 15.
Bengal, 500, J. Errington, May 15.
Abberton, 600, J. Campbell, June 15.
Jane Goudie, 233 tons, Goudie, June 15.
St George, 700, J. Norrie, July 15.
Hamlet, 500, J. Wilson, August 15.
Royal George, 650, Grieves, September 15.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Hindoo, barque, 310 tons, Beard, May 1,

FROM BOYD TOWN.
Rebecca, barque.

FROM PORT PHILLIP.
Providence, schooner, 56 tons, M'Cook.
Martha and Elizabeth, schooner, 85 tons, Pockley.
Christina, brig, 126 tons, Saunders.

FROM PORT ALBERT.
Enterprise, schooner, 55 tons, Loutit.

FROM HOBART TOWN.
Louisa, brig, 182 tons, Milton.
Waterlily, schooner, 155 tons, Hayle.

FROM ADELAIDE.
Emma, brig, 121 tons, Fox.
Dorset, brig, 182 tons, Walsh.
Vanguard, schooner, 61 tons, Thompson.

FROM NEW ZEALAND
Maid of the Mill, schooner.
Aurora, schooner, 50 tons, Turner.
Slains Castle, barque, 514 tons, Dawson.
Mary Ann, schooner, 52 tons, Amner.
Bee, brig, 134 tons, Unthank.
Coolangatta, schooner, 88 tons, Walker.
Scotia, schooner, 68 tons, Ward.
Sister, schooner, 45 tons, Korff.
Hannah, brigantine, Salmon.
Thomas Lord, schooner, 70 tons, Johnson.

FROM THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.
Sarah Ann, schooner, 184 tons, Dunnett.
Countess of Wilton, schooner, 111 tons, Bowles
Phaeton, French war steamer.
Rhin, French corvette.
Ware, schooner, 65 tons, Birkinshaw.
Coquette, schooner, 72 tons, Rogers.
Columbine, schooner, 67 tons, Stratton
John Williams Missionary barque, Morgan.

FROM THE MAURITIUS.
City of Sydney, brig, 106 tons, Williams.

FROM MANILA.
Kestrel, barque, 325 tons, Beauvais.
Joseph Wheeler, brig, 196 tons, Reed.
Cecilia, barque, 247 tons, Pearce.
Robert Matthews, barque, 303 tons, Phillips.
Catherine, schooner, 163 tons, Ward.
Kinnear, barque, 334 tons, Veale.

FROM INDIA.
Fly, H.M.S., 18 guns, Blackwood.
Royalist, H.M.B., 8 guns, Lieutenant Ogle, Commander.

THE "STRATHISLA'S" VOYAGE

CONTINUATION of the extracts from the private log of Captain T. Beckford Simpson:—

August 1.—I received a visit from Sabathahan, a chief under Ghewit, and who owns the principal portion of the land on the south side of the bay. He is a fine looking man, about 60 years of age, appears to be much more intelligent than Ghewit, and seems desirous of obtaining the more useful articles of trade, such as axes, adzes, &c., whilst the latter, like a child, is pleased with trifles. Sabathahan has already sent all his men out to cut sandal-wood, and promises a plentiful supply, and urges me to take the vessel over to his side of the bay.

Sabathahan gives the following description of a vessel that visited this island when he was a little boy, some 40 or 50 years since; he says she was much larger than my vessel, had big guns, and two decks, a great number of men, some of whom wore cocked hats, others had red jackets; she hoisted a bright red flag similar to ours, the captain had his two sons on board, he wore gloves and had buckles in his shoes; this vessel remained at anchor about a mile inside the south head for eight days; the crew cut down a large pine tree for a mast; the stump is still pointed out, and regarded with some degree of reverence by the natives, as a memento of the first white men they had ever seen, whom they believed to be hazzus, (spirits) come down from the clouds. The Europeans who have recently been to this island, on hearing this statement immediately concluded it must have been the immortal Cook; consequently, the natives in speaking of this event now call it Cook's ship. This conclusion must, however, be erroneous, as that celebrated navigator did not see these islands when he discovered New Caledonia in the year 1774, seventy years ago, and the age of Sabathahan does not exceed 60. I thought it probable that the unfortunate La Perouse might have touched here after leaving Botany Bay in 1788, on his way to the northward, but the colour of the flag (being red) contradicts this surmise. Whatever vessel it was, the natives are indebted to her for a stock of fowls, as they left a pair on the island; also a brace of ducks, which were killed shortly after she left, as the natives, from some absurd cause, fancied they were evil spirits.

I went into the bush for the purpose of seeing the sandal-wood growing: I saw a small tree, the leaf is small, and not unlike the olive, the apex is not so acute, it is a wide, straggling growing tree, two or three stems shooting from the same root. The labour of cleaving the wood is very great, as all the top or young wood is useless, and must be hewn off, the heart only being marketable, and gives the fine aromatic scent for which alone it is valuable; almost all the old wood is hollow, and the young is reduced fully one-half in the cleaning. There are two descriptions of wood, the one of a deep yellow colour, and the other a dark brown; the latter is most esteemed, from its having a stronger smell, which is the only criterion of its value. The sandal-wood from the Malabar coast is most prized in China, it is named by botanists the *Santalum album*; this is, I think, the *Santalum Freycenet*, named after the French botanist who first discovered it at the Sandwich Islands.

August 4.—Observed a large whale with a calf, playing alongside the ship; it did not evince the least timidity at our presence, and might readily have been captured, the water being shoal. It belongs to a species of whale known to the whalers as the hump back, and is said to make excellent oil. Not a day passes without several of these leviathans being in the bay; a large lone sperm whale was seen by the boat's crew at the head of the bay, and also a shoal of them at the entrance yesterday.

We invited Ghewit's chief wife, Minikin, on board to dine, it being Sunday; a compliment which I thought would have been duly appreciated, but our good intentions are too frequently the cause of distress to those whom we intend to benefit: so it proved in this instance, her chieftainess graciously declined the invitation, for which her lord and master gave her a most unmerciful beating with a club; I went on shore and expostulated with him on the impropriety of his conduct in striking a woman, and explained to him that in our country a man who was guilty of such an action would be called a coward. He was very desirous of knowing what other means we employed to make our women obey us, and finally came to the conclusion that they must be quite different creatures compared to his women. After a little altercation, I effected a reconciliation, and induced him to shake hands with his offending better half, much to the delight of the ladies who were present, it being quite a novelty to them to find one of the lords of the creation sympathize with them in their misfortunes, as they are treated harshly, and compelled to do all the drudgery by their own race.

A double canoe arrived from one of the neighbouring islands; it was a very rude piece of workmanship; consisting of two large trees hollowed out, and connected together by beams, with a platform between secured by lashings made from the husk of cocoanut; she was propelled by two triangular mat sails, and steered by a paddle; a very ingenious method was employed for forcing her through the water in a calm, round holes were made through the beams at both extremes of the canoe, through which semi-circular hollow pieces of wood, about seven feet long were inserted, made from the stem of the palm tree, which being pushed smartly from side to side, not only propelled the canoe, but steered her at the same time. The catamarans or rafts upon which the natives go fishing are worked by the same means. It is surprising that these frail barks should make the long passages they do; I am told they go to and fro to New Caledonia in them, waiting for a fair wind each way; accidents frequently occur, and many lives are lost by the canoes swamping. They appear very unskilful in the management of them. We are now getting the sandal-wood nearly as fast as we can clean, it is very small, but of a good kind.

August 10.—The boat's crews again saw a shoal of sperm whales quietly feeding; they were not alarmed at the approach of the boat. Amongst the sandal-wood brought on board to-day, were two or three pieces of a very strong scented wood, brought by mistake, the colour is a deep yellow, it has a peculiar scent, by no means a disagreeable smell, not unlike saffron, the natives call it *hanam*, the mother of sandal-wood, and frequently attempt to pass it as sandal-wood; I cleaned a few pieces as specimens.

August 13.—An occurrence took place today which was nearly putting a stop to the friendly feeling which has hitherto existed between the natives and ourselves. A few days ago the key of the time-keeper was missed. upon enquiry being made, one of Sabathahan's sons told me that Ghewit's eldest son, the heir apparent to the chieftainship, had taken it; I mentioned the circumstance to Ghewit, who immediately despatched a messenger for his son, who had gone to the other side of the island; they both came on board this morning, and the son vehemently denied the theft; they were both much hurt at the accusation, and were very anxious to know my informant; but being fearful of the consequences that might ensue, I used a little innocent deception, and said the *(cenatuse)* book had told me; Ghewit said the book told lies, and requested me to throw it overboard as useless. Both father and son were much excited, particularly the former, who shed tears, and assured me had his son been guilty he would have killed him immediately. Finding the affair beginning to assume a serious aspect, I pretended to have made a mistake, and turned over two leaves instead of one; this partly pacified him, but still the feelings of revenge existed, deep, dark, and terrible, declaring instant death to the thief, or any one who had the key in his possession. At this time some of the natives were swimming off the ship, he snatched up one of the loaded muskets and presented it at them, with the intention of shooting one or more; from his savage look at the moment, I conceived nothing would have given him greater pleasure than to have sacrificed one probably innocent victim to his wrath. Although there was but little danger of his hitting any of them, as he invariably, when I occasionally permitted him to fire a musket to gratify his curiosity, looked in the opposite direction to the object to be fired at. I interfered and took it from him, much to the delight of some of his tribe who were on board with him, who were much alarmed, and earnestly entreated me not to allow him the musket again.

It surprises me how a large body of men should submit to the tyranny of this capricious despot, in whom the power of life or death are invested, and who exercises that power not as a punishment of the really guilty, but in order to satiate a diabolical and bloodthirsty temper; he kindly gave me permission to go on shore and kill as many of his men as I chose, as an atonement for the theft committed;—this offer, much to his surprise, I declined, giving him to understand that the punishment was not commensurate with the crime. I subsequently found that my informant was the thief; from motives of humanity I abstained from giving Ghewit the slightest clue, as his life would have been forfeited; from these circumstance it will be seen by what frail tenure life is held amongst savages.

(To be continued.)

THE "MOUNT STUART ELPHINSTONE."—This vessel commenced taking on board horses for Calcutta, for the Honorable East India Company, on Tuesday. Forty-one horses were put on board and safely stalled in a short time Yesterday there were put on board sixty-five horses, making the number of the shipment 106. She will move off from Moore's Wharf immediately, and the *Persian* will haul alongside to take in a consignment of horses on private account.

The *British Sovereign* brings but little news from New Zealand, no collision having taken place with the natives since the departure of the *Velocity* from thence. The *North Star* arrived at the Bay of Islands on the 31st ultimo, when the *Hazard* proceeded on to Auckland Colonel Despard, and some other senior military officers, had proceeded to Auckland to hold a conference with Governor Fitzroy as to the course to be pursued, leaving the troops in their position at the Waimati. The brig *Nimrod* was at the Bay, bound for Hokianga, to take in spars for Boyd Town and Sydney. The American whaler *Favorite* was also in the Bay, with 500 barrels sperm and 600 barrels black oil, on board She had spoken the Sydney whaler *Juno*, on the 15th June, off Banks's Peninsula, with 400 barrels.

Two French transports, the *Lion* and the *Medesis*, have been despatched to convey cattle from California to Tahiti.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

August.		SUN, rises	sets	HIGH WATER. morn	even.
28	THURSDAY	6 26	5 34	4 6	4 30

New Moon—September 2, 39 m past 7, A.M.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, August 28, will be repeated, Weber's celebrated opera, in three Acts, entitled DER FREISCHUTZ, OR THE SEVENTH BULLET: Adolph, Mr. J. Howson; Caspar, Mr. F. Howson; Linda, Mrs Stirling. A Pas Seul, by Miss Kelk. To conclude with the popular drama, in three Acts, called JUDITH OF GENEVA, OR LOVE, HATRED AND REVENGE; Monsieur St Val, Mr. Griffiths; Countess Malvoisine, Mrs. O'Flaherty; Rose, Madame Louise.

THE
Sydney Morning Herald.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1845
"Sworn to no master, of no sect am I."

INSOLVENCY MATTERS.

IN the observations on this subject offered by us in our paper of the 21st instant, we complained of the grievous legal expenses incurred in most of the insolvent estates. We said that these must have been unnecessarily aggravated (for we grant that lawyers are needful, and must be paid), by the want of that modicum of "legal knowledge," and of that "well-grounded self-reliance" which persons in the situation of trustees ought to possess. Knowing the methods by which many of the elected trustees have too often procured their appointments, we are not surprised that they are not distinguished by the average legal information of intelligent men, and that their self-reliance, though sometimes strong enough, is anything but well-grounded. With respect to professional or official assignees, our expectation ought to have been different; but unfortunately (as we remember) the above-mentioned qualities were wholly omitted from the list of those (such as stability, address, integrity, and some others), which were demanded of the officials by the late CHIEF JUSTICE. We will now show two forms of error, in which we think the deficiency imputed has manifested itself.

The first error has been very general and pernicious, not only as occasioning heavy law charges, but in its consequences to individual creditors whose rights it has tended to defeat. The error is this, that the Trustees or Assignees are accustomed to consider themselves as appointed to protect the general body of creditors, and to augment as much as possible the fund distributable to them, at the expense of preferential and secured creditors. Now, while the Insolvent Act prescribes it as a duty of Trustees to endeavour to set aside preferences and securities *unduly* obtained; it no less clearly confirms the dictates of honesty and common sense, that the Trustee shall give every facility, and perform every act which might be fairly owing by the Insolvent himself for establishing and completing, and preventing the disturbance of preferences and securities of a contrary description. The Trustee is administrator not only for the residuary, but also in an equal degree for the prior, claimants. It is his duty to examine into all claims whatever, and more strictly those which appear suspicious. But it is not his duty to contest even those which seem suspicious, until he finds reasonable ground to expect that his opposition will be successful, that the success will be of pecuniary benefit to the estate, and that the dispute cannot be settled in any other way than by law. Very often, however, Trustees *contest* where they might *compound*, and undertake at the expense of the estate that particular species of quarrel which the Insolvent Act (s. VII.) declares shall be done only at the instance of any particular creditor aggrieved.

The other error is somewhat akin to the above; it is the concealment by the Trustee of circumstances by which a claim of doubtful proof by a preferent, secured, or general creditor, might be clearly made out. The books, papers, and private consciousness of the Insolvent, often supply to the Trustee a knowledge of such circumstances. Yet, if he fancy it to be his duty to *protect* the estate, as he calls it, he will perhaps suppress that knowledge—if he leaves it to his Attorney, it is certain to be suppressed,—and the creditor, whose claim is probably as just, and, in the Trustee's own mind, as undoubted, as that of any admitted creditor, is cut out of his portion of the funds. Now we do not hesitate to say that the secresy, required of the faithful managers of the *solvent* trusteeships, is highly dishonest and unlawful in the case of insolvencies. We cannot conceive any circumstances whatever that will justify a refusal, or even a tacit withholding, of information by which a just claimant may be instructed or assisted in his rights. Yet we have heard it gravely propounded, by a practitioner in the Commissioner's Court, on the examination of an insolvent, to shut out the public, lest something should be disclosed by which a party claiming to rank on the estate might have his claim fortified!

A third reason for the increase of legal costs, as well as for the great delay which has occurred in managing insolvencies, is that three trustees have been elected when one might serve. In this the creditors have been to blame, not knowing how it would operate. If A., B., and C., are trustees in a dozen estates, the information requisite for duly administering these, forms an aggregate of thirty-six,—nay, as they must have three or four several accountants or clerks,—and three or four several solicitors,—the degrees and ways, in which so many separate intelligences are more or less instructed, communicated with, and operated on, are beyond all calculation. But this is not all: trustee acts and re-acts on trustee, trustee on accountant, trustee on solicitor, solicitor on accountant, accountant on solicitor, solicitor on trustee, accountant on trustee, till all becomes as involved as the Ptolemaic system of the heavenly bodies; while the confusion of cycle and epicycle is not formal but real. for the bodies themselves are obstructed. A constellation of consultations, notices, affidavits, and rules *nisi*, arises above the rational horizon, and displays its malignant ascendancy. And well it will be if the flaky nebulæ do not speedily gather into the inky way of an equity suit.

TAHITI

WE have not received any numbers of the *Journal de Tahiti*, but in the Sandwich Islands newspapers we observe several items of intelligence, of a later date than we have received direct.

Every thing was quiet, although the natives still remain in arms, and refuse to acknowledge French authority. The petty chief TARIRA, residing near Point Venus, had declared for the French interests, and asked for protection, which was afforded him in the shape of a small fort and block-house, on the extremity of the Point. The well armed natives, at their different encampments, were beginning to make a stir in consequence.

On Queen VICTORIA's birth-day the French ships and batteries fired royal salutes!

Provisions continued to be very scarce.

The GOVERNOR of the French Establishments in Oceanie and Commissioner of the KING to the QUEEN of the Society Islands, in concert with PARAITA, had decreed that the state of seige in which Tahiti was placed on the 2nd March, 1844, should cease on the 12th May, 1845. The police regulations were in consequence somewhat amended, and were published anew in *l'Oceanie* of May 11th. Crimes are tried at court martial. Three Englishmen had been condemned to ten years' hard labour for burglary; two others to five years' imprisonment as accessories. They appealed from the court martial, but the Council of Appeal confirmed the sentence. The whole number tried for the crime was ten, two of whom were Americans. Those acquitted were presented by the advocates of the court as men dangerous to the colony. Most of them were said to be escaped convicts from New South Wales.

POMARE remained at Raitea awaiting a reply to her manifesto to the KING OF THE FRENCH, which, when received, it is said would decide her as to her ultimate course. She was surrounded by her relatives, the friendly rulers of the Leeward Islands. On the 30th April, the French steamer *Phaeton* being at Bolabola, TAPOA, the ruling chief, desired an interview with her commander. An English missionary acted as interpreter. Nothing decisively favourable for the French was obtained, as TAPOA, who was attended by one hundred and fifty fighting men, continued firm in his disposition to govern his island without interference of any kind on their part. He was anxious, however, to avoid bloodshed.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

THE extracts from Sandwich Island newspapers, which appear in another column, are both instructive and amusing. Instructive, as they show the struggles which the natives are making for the formation of a government on European principles, and amusing for the gravity with which the Royal Speech (which, by-the-by, is worthy of a PEEL or a MELBOURNE) talks of the friendliness of foreign powers, and for the early assumption of prerogative by His MAJESTY.

At the opening of the new legislature, prayer was offered up to Almighty GOD (a hint to legislators more advanced in civilization), and a day of prayer and thanksgiving had been set apart to return thanks for the position which the nation had been enabled to assume.

The late Governor, ADAMS, was said to have left $19,000 in specie to his heirs.

The propriety of abolishing the native language in the courts of justice and official documents was being discussed, and there appears little doubt, that in a few years English will be the only language used.

An Act had been passed by the legislature for levying a duty of five per cent. on all goods imported.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the Chair at the usual hour.

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. ROBINSON gave notice of his intention on Friday, the 29th of August, to move that it be an instruction to the Select Committee to be appointed to enquire into the extent and exercise of the powers of Legislation and Taxation possessed by the Judges of the Supreme Court, to extend their enquiries into the expense of the Judicial Establishment of New South Wales generally.

MAILS.

Mr. ROBINSON gave notice of his intention, on Tuesday next, to move, that an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she may be graciously pleased to extend to this colony the benent of the arrangement under which mails are now despatched by steam conveyance to India and China.

BASS'S STRAITS.

Mr. ROBINSON gave notice of his intention on Tuesday, the 9th of September, to move, that a Select Committee be appointed to enquire into and report as to the best position for Light-houses or Beacons in Bass's Straits, or on the coasts adjacent.

Mr. ROBINSON also gave notice of his intention, on September 2nd, to move for copies of any correspondence that may have been entered into, together with extracts and reports of any survey of Bass's Straits, made with the view of determining the most eligible sites for the erection of light-houses.

POLICE OFFICE CLERKS.

Mr. LOWE presented a petition from the Clerks at the Sydney Police Office, complaining that they had been subjected to the hardship of having their salaries reduced on several occasions, particularly by the City Council, a body which they could not regard as one having properly an authority over them while they held their appointments from the Government. The petition was a very lengthy one, setting forth the whole of the proceedings attendant upon the reductions which had been made in the Sydney Police Establishment, and concluded by a prayer, that even although they might not be placed upon the increased scale of pay to which they were entitled by length of service, they might still be restored to their original salaries, and should receive payment of their arrears. With reference to these arrears, the petitioners drew attention to a report in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 1st July last, from which it would be seen that there was an unappropriated fund of £1550 in the hands of the civic authorities, arising from the revenue raised by them for police purposes. To this petition also was appended a table showing the length of service of each of the petitioners.

MORETON BAY, AND TWOFOLD BAY.

Mr. ROBINSON enquired of the Colonial Secretary whether it was the intention of the Government to adopt any measures for the establishment of Revenue Officers at Moreton Bay and Twofold Bay, remarking that the former was a fast rising settlement which needed such an establishment, and that the latter place required especially the presence of a Revenue Officer to prevent the extensive practice of smuggling which prevailed there.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY replied, that no measure had yet been determined upon of this nature, although the subject had been for some time under the consideration of the Government, and he was convinced that such a proceeding was necessary with regard to both places named by the honorable member for Melbourne. In particular he was convinced from reports which had reached him that smuggling was really carried on at Twofold Bay to a considerable extent, and that some protection of the nature referred to was necessary, as well for the protection of the Revenue as of the fair dealer. At that moment, however, he was not prepared to say what might be ultimately determined on in this matter.

CUSTOMS BILL.

The Council then went into Committee upon the motion of the COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, for the further consideration of the Customs Bill.

The Committee went through the various clauses which were postponed on the previous discussion of the Bill in Committee, and with some verbal amendments, adopted them, as also other clauses which had been substituted for clauses in the Bill as originally printed, and some new clauses proposed by the Collector of Customs. The clauses as originally printed were gone through as far as the 81st, when there being symptoms of counting out, the House resumed, and the Council adjourned, at 7 o'clock, to 3 P.M., this day.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—EQUITY JURISDICTION.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE His Honor Mr. Justice A'BECKETT.

HUDSON v. THOMANS AND OTHERS.

Mr. BROADHURST moved for, and obtained, an order for the production of documents set out as the schedule attached to the answers of two of the defendants in the above cause, and admitted to be in their possession, the motion being supported by the usual affidavit of service and notice of motion.

CUMMINS v. MACKENZIE AND OTHERS.

The answer of the defendant, Mackenzie, was taken off the file, upon the motion of Mr. BROADHURST, of which due notice was proved to have been given.

FORD v. HARRIS AND OTHERS.

A decree was taken in this case by consent, with an agreement that it should not be drawn up until certain arrangements between the parties as to the payment of costs, &c., should be made.

KERR AND ANOTHER v. TOMPSON AND OTHERS.

In this case the arguments of counsel were heard, and the Court reserved judgment.

Court adjourned until Thursday.

INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE His Honor Mr. Justice DICKINSON.

CERTIFICATES.

The certificates of discharge granted by the Chief Commissioner to Henry Stead and Joseph Howard were confirmed by the Court.

ESTATE OF WALTER STEWART.

A final plan of distribution was confirmed in this estate, showing a dividend of 4½d. in the pound.

ESTATES OF DUNLOP AND CO., AND OF W. DRAKE AND CO.

The rules *nisi* granted on the last Court day in the two estates abovenamed were made absolute, without opposition.

The Court then adjourned.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

PROOF OF CLAIMS.

In the estate of Joseph and Henry Moore, a special meeting was held, at which the following claims were proved: John Purcell, £17 11s. 10d.; John Josiah Taggett, £12 10s.; John M'Millan, £93 19s. 8d.; Robert Boyd, of Paisley, North Britain, £174 2s. 8d.; Robert Matthews, of Sunderland, England, £297 10s. 2d.; Charles de Grace, £28 9s. 2d.; David M'Cone, £25; G. F. Angas, £58 8s. 11d.

MEETING FOR TO-DAY.

Henry Mansfield, a first meeting, at half-past ten o'clock.

MEETINGS FOR TO-MORROW.

William Addison, a single meeting, at eleven o'clock.

Joseph and Henry Moore, an adjourned special meeting, at half-past eleven.

APPLICATIONS OF INSOLVENTS FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISCHARGE.

The following is a list of all the applications for certificates of discharge, notified in the *Government Gazette*, containing the dates when the applications were notified, and when they are to be made to the Chief Commissioner:—

Name of Applicant.	Date of Application.	When Applications to be made.
Thomas Barnes	June 29.	August 28
William Holman Berry..	July 17.	August 28
Michael Gannon	July 19.	August 28
William Heugh	July 19.	August 28
Robert Jones	July 23.	August 28
Henry Martin	June 30.	Sept. 4
James M'Michael	July 26.	Sept. 4
Thomas Smith	July 30.	Sept. 4
Richard Crampton	July 30.	Sept. 4
William Howison	August 7.	Sept. 4
John Carney...........	August 4.	Sept. 11
Alexander M'Leod	August 9.	Sept. 18
William Henry Sawyer ..	August 9.	Sept. 18
Matthew Wellington	Aug. 12.	Sept. 18
Mary Ayling............	Aug. 13.	Sept. 18
James Burfitt	Aug. 18.	Sept. 25
James Bryan	Aug 20.	Sept. 25
Joseph J. Hurpur	Aug 20.	Sept. 25
Richard Basden	Aug. 20.	Sept. 25

CERTIFICATES OF DISCHARGE.—The Chief Commissioner will sit at noon, to-day, to hear applications for certificates of discharge.

METEOROLOGY.

(Compiled expressly for the Sydney Morning Herald.)

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, SOUTH HEAD, FROM 19TH AUGUST, TO 25TH AUGUST, 1845.

DATE.	MOON'S AGE.	BAROMETER. 9½ A.M.	2½ P.M.	SUNSET.	9 P.M.	ATTACHED THERMOMETER. 9½ A.M.	2½ P.M.	SUNSET.	9 P.M.	DETACHED THERMOMETER. 9½ A.M.	2½ P.M.	SUNSET.	9 P.M.	WET THERM. AT 2½ P.M.	RAIN FALLEN.	WINDS.
TUESDAY 19	16	29·904	29·788	29·694	29·744	54	55	56	56	52	59	57	58	52	......	W., N. by E.
WEDNESDAY 20	17	29·850	29·857	29·892	29·948	55	59	59	58	55	68	60	55	56	......	N. Westerly.
THURSDAY 21	18	30·082	30·078	30·070	30·124	57	59	59	58	54	61	57	52	57	......	N. Westerly by W.
FRIDAY 22	19	30·134	30·133	30·139	30·159	55	60	59	59	50	63	58	57	57	......	W. by S., E., S.E. by S., S.
SATURDAY 23	20	30·222	30·128	30·077	30·052	57	59	59	58	58	61	57	55	57	0.06	S. by E., S.S.E., N.E.N., N.
SUNDAY 24	21	29·977	29·823	29·802	29·781	57	62	60	60	57	64	60	59	59	......	N. by W., N.
MONDAY 25	☾ 4 30' A.M.	29·804	29·872	29·941	30·002	53	59	59	59	57	57	56	56	53	0·03	N.W., (calm), S., S. by E.

GENERAL REMARKS.

TUESDAY, 19.—Morning, sharp westerly airs, and clear Afternoon, moderate breezes from northward; cloudy and dull. Night, sky quite clear again, and calm.

WEDNESDAY, 20.—Calm delightful weather; atmosphere bright and clear throughout.

THURSDAY, 21.—A most lovely day, sky beautifully clear; calm all the fore part; latter part very gentle north-westerly airs.

FRIDAY, 22.—Morning, light westerly airs and cloudless sky. Middle and latter part calm; toward sunset began to blow fresh from south-south-east, and darkly clouded from that quarter.

SATURDAY, 23.—Early part calm, (vane oscillated a good deal between south-east and north); dense foggy scud working up from south-east, and gathered ultimately round from north-east, whence some close warm rain came at intervals during the forenoon. Afternoon, cleared up, and sun shone. Latter part, set in to blow strong and coarsely from northward, atmosphere getting hazy and damp.

SUNDAY, 24.—Morning, calm and pleasant; cloudless, though hazy. Afternoon, north wind set in and blew boisterously, increasing till between nine and ten o'clock; air very damp and raw; after midnight veered west of north and died away.

MONDAY, 25.—Morning, calm and cloudy, and some warm refreshing showers about daybreak. At one o'clock wind shifted to south, and subsequently blew hard till sunset; afterward gradually died away. Sky partially clouded latter part: night clear.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. LYONS.—At Mr. Jacobs's, George-street, at 11 o'clock, Theodolite, Circumferentor, Piano, Phaeton, Horse and Harness, a Pony, Sherry Wine, Window Glass, Household Furniture, &c.

MR BLACKMAN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Wines.

MR. LLOYD.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Ale, Brandies, Wines, Gelatine, Farinaceous Food, and a variety of Groceries.

COURT OF VICE ADMIRALTY.—This Court will sit at eleven o'clock to-day, to dispose of such business as may be brought before it.

BUTTER.—The Arabs melt their butter over a slow fire, which expels all the watery particles,—it will then keep without salt; and the Irish have adopted with success a similar mode for exportation to the East Indies.—*Tablet.*

CONFIRMATION.—The Bishop of Australia will hold a special confirmation at St. Peter's Church, Cook's River, on Sunday morning next.

INQUEST.—On Tuesday afternoon an inquest was held in Mr. Gregory Board's public-house, at the corner of Clarence and Market streets, on the body of a man named William Smith, when evidence to the following effect was adduced:—William Handcock, a resident in Clarence-street, deposed that the deceased had lived in his house for about five or six weeks; the deceased commenced drinking on Thursday week, and continued doing so until last Sunday, and during the whole time, so far as witness knew, deceased did not eat anything, until Monday, when he lay down on the bed where the jury had viewed the body; he asked for some tea and water, both of which were supplied to him; he expired about four o'clock on Tuesday morning. When deceased appeared to be ill witness advised him to get medical assistance, but he refused to have any doctor called in. Sarah Handcock, the wife of the preceding witness, corroborated his statement as to the habits of the deceased; she also proved that although Smith was of opinion on Monday night that he was dying, he refused to have any doctor called in. Doctor Tierney had made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased, and certified that death had been caused by chronic inflammation of the stomach and bowels, which might have been produced by previous intoxication. There were no marks of violence on the body. The jury returned a verdict of "died by the visitation of God."

POLICE COURT BUSINESS.—Tuesday: There were in all seventeen cases on the lists, namely five drunkards, two of whom were discharged, one paid 11s., and two were ordered each to pay 11s. or go each twelve hours to the treadmill: nine cases on the general list were disposed of as follows:—one for embezzlement, one for stealing from the person, and one for deserting his ship, all discharged; one on suspicion of stealing blacking, and one for violent assault, both remanded; one for deserting his ship, sent fourteen days to the House of Correction; and one for stealing 9s. from a man while in liquor, committed for trial; one for uttering a forgery, and one for stealing a boat, both remanded: there were three summons cases—one to abate a nuisance, dismissed, two witnesses swearing that it was not a public nuisance; one for a breach of the peace, bound to keep the same; and one for destroying a dog, remanded till next day.—Wednesday: There were in all twenty cases on the lists at this Court, viz.:—Three drunkards, all admonished and discharged; five summons cases—one for assault, and one for harbouring a runaway seaman, both discharged; one for destroying a valuable dog, postponed until to-morrow; and two cases for breaches of the Dog Act, each fined 20s. and 5s. costs. The general list contained—Two cases on suspicion of stealing, two for assault, one for malicious destruction of property, and one for stealing wearing apparel,—all discharged; one for uttering a forgery, one for a violent assault, one on suspicion of stealing five dozen of biscuit bags, and two for stealing sundry articles of wearing apparel from a dwelling-house,—all remanded. There was one case for protection, in which the prisoner was ordered to enter into sureties to be of good behaviour for twelve months, himself in £10, with sureties in £5 each.

A MISTAKE.—About one o'clock on Wednesday morning, a female named Mary Robinson, employed as a house servant by Messrs. Whitworth and Bell, Lower George-street, took a solution of sugar of lead, under the impression that it was salts. Dr. Silver was called in as soon as the mistake was discovered, and having administered a strong emetic to her, succeeded in causing the stomach to eject the poison, by which means the patient's life was saved.

LARCENIES.—On Sunday evening last, about 50 lbs. of bacon, value £1, was stolen from the shop of Mr. Wall, butcher, George-street. Between Monday night and Tuesday morning, five dozen of biscuit bags, the property of Mr. George Wilkie, of the London Tavern, were stolen from his bakery, opposite the Police Office. About two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, a female named Kelly was given into the custody of the police, by Mrs. Martha Leathem, of the Parramatta-road, for having about two months ago stolen from her house two calico dresses, a waistcoat, a cap, two shawls, an apron, and three shillings in cash. Between Saturday night and Sunday morning, a number of carpenter's tools, value 13s., were stolen from the house, No. 122, Castlereagh-street, at present occupied by William Bassage.

SALE AT THE CITY WAREHOUSE, GEORGE-STREET.—We are requested to remind the public that Mr. Samuel Lyons sells, this day, at Mr. John Jacob's City Warehouse, facing the Treasury, in George-street, handsome household furniture, phaeton, with horse and harness, and the celebrated black pony "Yokof;" also, first-rate sherry, in quarter-casks; and window glass, assorted sizes.—*Communicated.*

COLONIAL AND COMMERCIAL CURRENCY.—We were yesterday favoured with two bills or notes, one issued by the American Congress during the revolutionary war, and the other, by the colony of Pennsylvania prior to the outbreak. One of them is for six dollars; it is printed on a piece of thick paper commonly called whitey-brown; the promise to pay is in these words:—"No. 42,946. Six dollars. This bill entitles the bearer to receive six Spanish milled dollars, or the value thereof in gold or silver, according to the resolutions of the Congress, held at Philadelphia the 10th May, 1775. R. Tidniss." On the left hand side of the note is a small circular woodcut of a stream with [illegible] on its bank, and the word "perseverando." There is a border round the note, having at the top and bottom the words "United Colonies," and at the sides the words "Continental Currency." On the back of this note is a woodcut of a mulberry leaf, and the words, "Philadelphia; printed by Hall and Sellers, 1775." The second bill, like the first, is printed on coarse paper; the words are, "Eighteen-pence. According to an Act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed in the 13th year of the reign of his Majesty George the Third. Dated the 1st day of October. 1772. Benjamin Morgan, B. Barnes." In the centre of the bill is a shield with the armorial bearings of the colony, and the motto "Mercy—Justice." On the back is a device of a cultivated field, with the name of the printers, "Hall and Sellers," and the significant hint, "To counterfeit is death." It will be seen that the same printers who were employed by the Colonial Government, in 1773, were two years afterwards employed by the insurgents. We consider these two documents to possess a considerable degree of interest.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our Correspondent.)

CAMPBELLTOWN.

I AM happy to remark that this town and district is fast recovering from the stagnation occasioned by the late depression, and trade seems reviving. The crops have a promising appearance, and vegetation is springing fast, having been for a time impeded by the late frosts; now the fine weather has commenced, we require but a few refreshing showers to give every promise of an abundant harvest. The repair of the bridges is progressing by the gang sent by the Government for that purpose (thanks to Sir Thomas Mitchell,) which will be an available convenience for the approaching races, at present occupying the attention of the inhabitants in preparing for them. They appear to excite great interest at the present time, as it is anticipated that there will be some good racing, and the course become a scene of unusual animation and sport, and the days of old will be revived here with renewed vigour, and Campbelltown become itself again, fair and flourishing. Crime appears to be on the decrease, and our new Magistrates when their attendance is necessary, give general satisfaction, by their patient investigation and impartial decision of cases brought before them.

The Steam Mill here appears to receive considerable and well-merited share of public patronage, and will, it is to be hoped, soon reimburse the spirited proprietors the extensive outlay in the erection of an establishment of such general utility to the town.

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ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TAHITI.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—The spirit of our father-land spoke in the brief notice with which you, some days ago, honoured the communication of the Right Honorable Secretary for the Colonies to certain inhabitants of New South Wales, on the subject of recent occurrences at Tahiti. "Her Majesty's Government," says Lord Stanley, "will omit no favourable opportunity of extending their protecting care to those islands and their Sovereign." Humph! says John Bull, chewing the cud of bitter reflection on account of the want of care on the part of her Majesty's Government, to which it has been owing, that such "painful and unlooked-for events have burst upon a country, in which Great Britain has *ever* taken the liveliest interest.

Yet, after all, gentlemen, you might, methinks, have connected with a sigh, over "the vassalage of Pomare," and a puff at empty expressions of regret," some little acknowledgment of his Lordship's courtesy to the residents in New South Wales, in writing to them *so freely* on this *painful* subject. The claims of etiquette might have been satisfied in a few words, acknowledging the receipt of their petition, and assuring them that her Majesty had been pleased to receive it very graciously, or at most, that she had been "sensibly affected" by it, as Louis Philippe was said to be by the memorial of the Directors of the London Missionary Society. But his Lordship has not scrupled to enter a little into the merits of the case, and (the *entente cordiale* notwithstanding) to characterise, in sufficiently intelligible terms, the transactions which led to the establishment of a French Protectorate in Tahiti. To what cause it is to be attributed that the memorial remained so long unnoticed, or how it may be accounted for that, on the 20th March, 1845, his Lordship became so converseable on the affairs of Tahiti, it may perhaps be irrelevant to enquire. Certain it is, however, that a document has found its way to the gates of the Pacific, which speaks of the ancient interest of Great Britain in favour of Tahiti, as "in no way diminished;" and then proceeds to say that her Majesty's Government will still "extend their protecting care to those islands and their Sovereign" Happy Pomare! under a French Protectorate and a British protection; and the high protecting power fully sensible, that on her it must devolve to urge the claims of "justice and forbearance," on behalf of the *protectorated* sovereign and her people: for it is well known that as Lord Stanley has it, "the Queen of Tahiti was unfortunately led to impose upon herself and her country this protectorate by her own apprehensions, and the treachery of some of her chiefs,"—that is to say, by the gold and the cannon of France. It is to be hoped, perhaps, rather than expected, *unless unforeseen events should occur*, that the British protection of the sovereign and people of Tahiti, now re-proclaimed to the world, may prove to be something more than an empty name, like the *Defensor Fidei* which adorns our coinage.

But whatever may be the future destiny of Tahiti, it is highly reasonable to indulge the hope, that no "painful and unlooked-for events," similar to those which have occurred there, will "burst on" other islands of the Pacific, whose inhabitants, having received the blessings of Christianity, and an incipient civilisation from the hands of British missionaries, naturally look to Great Britain, in the hope that she will extend to them also her *protecting care*.

I am, gentlemen,
Yours, respectfully,
A PROTESTANT MISSIONARY.
Sydney, August 22.

FOREIGN NEWS.

AMERICA.

(From the Newry Telegraph, April 12.)

LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY.—The packet-ship *Montezuma*, Captain Lowber, which left New York on the 18th ult., arrived in the Mersey this morning.

The official list of the new Executive has not yet been published. However, *The National Intelligencer* thus gives it in advance:

"APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT, BY AND WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE SENATE.

"James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of State; Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi, to be Secretary of the Treasury; W. L. Marcy, of New York, to be Secretary of War; George Bancroft, of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of the Navy; Cave Johnson, of Tennessee, to be Postmaster-General; John Y. Mason, of Virginia, to be Attorney-General; Alexander H. Everett, of Massachusetts, to be Commissioner to China; Benjamin G. Shields, of Alabama, to be Chargé to Venezuela; William H. Polk, of Tenessee, to be Chargé to Naples; Albert G. Jewitt, of Maine, to be Chargé to Peru; Robert Armstrong of Tennessee, to be Consul at Liverpool."

The Zollverein treaty, after being under consideration in the Senate, had been finally postponed to December.

MEXICO.—LATE AND IMPORTANT.—We learn, from unquestionable authority, that General Almonte, the Mexican Minister at Washington, has sent in his protest and demanded his passports, and that he will leave for New York to embark in a few days, as soon as the health of his family will permit. Despatches were received from the Mexican Government by the barque *Anahuac*, which arrived on Friday from Vera Cruz. They were instantly sent to General Almonte. It appears that the annexation by the House of Representatives had reached Mexico, but probably not in time to receive the attention of the Government prior to the sailing of the vessel. The *Diario*, of Mexico, says: —"This news does not surprise us, for all were apprised of the resolution of the President of the United States to effect the annexation.

The Washington correspondent of *The New York Courier and Inquirer* says—"What the result may be remains to be seen. I have already said to you, that the foreign diplomatic corps here are exceedingly anxious that no disturbance should ensue between this country and Mexico, and none more so than the British Embassy. The good offices of all, it is not to be doubted, will be employed to avert such a result, but it must depend at last upon the Mexicans themselves, and I confess that looking to all the circumstances, I cannot share the confidence which seems to possess all around me, that hostilities will be avoided." In a subsequent communication he adds—"In Cabinet Council it was decided that the withdrawal of Almonte, in view of the relation he bears to the existing Mexican Government, was not cause sufficient for the cessation of friendly relations with that Government on our part, and that a Minister should be dispatched thither. Colonel Butler, of Kentucky, is spoken of as Shannon's successor, to whom it will be suggested that this Government expect his application for leave to return." It is added, that he had prepared to leave the country. Again, he says—"The Senate have passed a resolution calling upon the President for information as to the condition of our relations with Mexico. Mr. Allen wished the resolution modified so as to leave the communication of the information asked for to the discretion of the President; but he was defeated, his proposition obtaining only six votes." The Correspondent of *The Journal of Commerce* says:—"The British and French Ministers have interposed their good offices between this Government and the Minister from Mexico, and have persuaded him, it is said, to remain here until he shall receive instructions from his Government. It is also generally believed that our Government will propose a negotiation with Mexico for the adjustment of boundaries and indemnities, and all matters in dispute between the two Nations. There is, therefore, no probability whatever of any war growing out of our relations with Mexico. She might declare war, or assert, as General Almonte does, that we have made ourselves a party to the war which exists between her and her revolted province, and commit, if she please, some petty acts of outrage on the persons and property of our citizens, as she has done, with impunity, during a period of profound peace. But what will she gain by it? In a pretended peace, she would calculate, as she has done, upon our generosity, and plunder us at pleasure; but, in an open war, it would not require twelve months to give us possession of Chihuahua and the Californias, and they would be kept, too, as an indemnity for the expenses of the war."

The papers publish a letter of Mr. Cushing, giving his views on the present position of the United States and Mexico, growing out of the annexation question. According to this gentleman's opinion, it is improbable that any difficulties will spring from the resolutions passed by the last Congress. He thinks that Mexico is in no position to make war against the United States, when she was unable to carry on an offensive war with Texas alone. He also states that there is no probability of Mexico issuing letters of marque and reprisal, because such a movement would be condemned by the European Governments as an act of piracy.

Foreign exchange was flat; sterling at 109½ to 109¾; francs, 5-25.

The *New York Courier and Inquirer* says, relative to the Oregon.—"Doctor White, who has recently removed to Oregon, writes to his friends near Ithaca that a colony is rapidly settling at the falls of the Willamette, where Oregon city has been founded, containing a population of several hundred, four stores, three saw mills, and two flour mills, one of which has five run of stone, and cost 15,000 dollars. They have a regular colonial form of Government, five counties being represented by thirteen members. The Legislature has just closed a session of eight days, during which twenty-five bills were passed. Dr. White, though not a member, by paying ten dollars, purchased the privilege of speaking upon one of them, proposing to abolish the manufacture, introduction, or sale of ardent spirits in the territory. It passed unanimously, and became a law. Attempts have been made to introduce liquor, but they have been thwarted, once by imposing heavy bonds, and once by throwing a distillery into the Willamette River. The Executive is composed of a Committee of three; the Judiciary of a Judge with probate powers, supreme in his department, who visits each county twice a year. Simple as it is, this Government answers all the purposes of the country. Everything is prosperous; the crops are good, and Dr. White expresses the belief that the region on the Willamette is one of the most healthy, delightful, and promising regions on the globe."

The Canadian intelligence by this arrival is unimportant. The Houses of Legislature had presented addresses of congratulation to the Governor-General upon his elevation to the peerage.

The Mexican advices, Vera Cruz, to the 1st ultimo, state that everything was quiet. The National Congress were discussing the new Constitution, which is said very nearly to resemble that of the United States. The principal section had already been adopted. All the decrees of the former Government, levying forced loans and unusual taxes for the prosecution of the war against Texas, had been repealed. "Santa Anna was still a prisoner in the Castle of Peroth, and the general opinion was that he would neither be put to death, nor banished, but would be imprisoned for the remainder of his life. Generals Bassedre and Canalizo, Santa Anna's principle minions, had been removed to the fortress of Chapultepec. The Texas question was still agitated in many of the Mexican papers, the editors appearing to oppose the right of the United States to annex that country as strongly as ever."

The *New Orleans Picayune* says:—

"Notwithstanding the state of embarrassment in which the Mexican Treasury was left by the preceding Administration, the Minister of Finance has been enabled to obtain a loan of £100,000, at one-half per cent. per month, for the satisfaction of the claims of the cultivators of tobacco. [Our readers may probably know that there exists in Mexico, a monopoly in dealing in tobacco much like that in France.] So corrupt have been proved many of the contracts entered into by the late Government in Mexico, that it has been proposed by Senor Rosa, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, to suspend the payment of all sums due on contracts, subject to the revision of Congress."

FRANCE, &c.

The Paris papers of Monday are chiefly devoted to the affairs of Switzerland, but supply no news from that country of later date than the accounts which have already been published, although they comprise a few trifling facts not included in those details. Among the prisoners captured by the troops of Lucerne, says *The Debats*, is Dr. Steiger, the President of the Committee of Lucerne Refugees, and Colonel Rothpritz, Commander of the Zofinguen column. Among the insurgents killed before Lucerne, were M. Ochesbein of Berne, the Commander-in-Chief of the expedition, and a member of the Swiss Committee which directed the movement, and M. Funk, brother of the President of the Appeal Court of Berne. The auxiliaries of the Canton Schwytz did not reach Lucerne until the 1st instant, when it was too late for them to take any part in the battle. They amounted to 2000 men. The *National* promises some appalling details of the savage ferocity displayed by the Jesuit party after their victory. In the Paris Chamber of Peers, on Monday, the adjourned debate on the Colonial Administration Bill was resumed. In the Chamber of Deputies, on the same day, M. Langer and M. Boissy d'Anglas brought forward a proposition for excluding Government contractors from seats in that House. The Minister of the Interior offered no opposition to it, and it was accordingly resolved that it should be taken into consideration. M. Cremieux moved, that all members of liberal professions should have the right of voting at the election of Deputies, and a discussion was in progress on the suggestion when the Reporter left the Chamber. The Government oppose M. Cremieux's measure.

Our accounts from Madrid are of the 1st April. The Bill for the restitution of Church property passed the Senate on that day, by a majority of 76 votes to four. The Queen's departure for Barcelona is postponed until the beginning of June, on account of the disturbed state of that part of the kingdom. The *Espectador* affirms that the Pope has recommended the marriage of Queen Isabella with the Hereditary Prince of Lucca, and that of the Infanta Louisa Fernanda, with the Count de Trappani, as the only condition on which the Court of Austria will consent to recognise the Government of her Majesty. The *Clamor Publico* announces that the Duke of Rianzares (Munoz), had been created a Grand Cross of the Order of Charles III, and had left Madrid for Tarancon, his native place, where he is about to erect a palace commensurate with his new-born dignities, and questionably acquired wealth. The pretended conspiracy at Madrid turns out to have been, as we anticipated, a farce. Most of the parties arrested on the pretext of having been connected with it, have, after a few days' confinement, been released, and their incarceration apologised for as a "deplorable error."

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

(Extracts from Honolulu Papers.)

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(From the Polynesian.)

ON Tuesday last, the 20th instant, the Houses of Nobles and Representatives were formally opened, preparatory to their entering upon the highly important business of the session. The few previous meetings of the members had been almost wholly devoted to matters affecting individuals forming part of their body, and not of national moment. The proceedings of Tuesday were of a nature to interest all, not here only, but wherever the rise of nations and the improvement of men are regarded. A constitutional monarchy cannot work for good unless the sovereign respect the legislature, the legislature respect the sovereign, and all respect themselves; and it is highly gratifying to see this feeling manifested as it was on the 21st.

The large hall situated near the Fort having been selected as a fit place for the ceremony, it was prepared accordingly. Midway between the two extremities of the building, and about three yards from the side-wall farthest from the fort, was placed a platform raised one foot from the ground, and covered with a rich carpet. On this was placed the seat intended for His Majesty, and towering above it, one on each side, stood two stately *Kahilis*, the last of those imposing royal insignia now remaining on the Island. To the right of what according to analogy ought to be called the throne, and like it facing the fort, a line of chairs was provided for H.E., J. P. Judd, H.E., L. C. Wyllie, the ladies, members of the House of Nobles, and other native ladies of high rank. The table of the house, placed behind the King's seat, intervened, and then to the left stretched a corresponding line of chairs, to be occupied by Her Majesty the Queen, Hon. John Ricord, H.E., the Governess of Kauai, and other ladies, members of the Upper House.

To the right of His Majesty, and facing him, were two semicircular lines of chairs for the nobles; and behind them were the seats appointed for the young chiefs and Government officers. Farther to the right of His Majesty, and stretching from the wall towards the middle of the house, were seats prominently placed for the Foreign Representatives and their families, and a second line also latitudinally arranged, was reserved for the ladies of Government officers, and of such foreign residents as made application for places. We were gratified to perceive so numerous an attendance of foreign ladies, who mingling their elegant and tasteful attire with the rich uniforms of the officers and nobles, rendered the general effect not a little striking. On this side were seated George Brown, Esq., United States Commissioner; H.B.M.'s Consul General W. Miller, Esq.; J. Dudoit, Esq., Consul of France, and W. Hooper Esq., and H. Sea, Esq., American and English Vice-Consuls. Among the ladies present, we observed Mrs. and Miss Judd, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Paty, Mrs. Stevens, who came accompanied by the Consul-General, Mrs. Cook, and Mrs. Damon.

On the left of the throne and opposite the nobles, were seated the Representatives.—Back of them the Missionary Clergy, the families of several natives of consideration, and foreign visitors. Beyond them, and corresponding to the places of the foreign Representatives on the other side, were the seats arranged for Sir Thomas Thompson, Bart., commander of H.B.M.'s frigate *Talbot*, and his officers, together with Captain Hunt, of H.B.M.'s ketch *Basilisk*, and his officers. Ranged along the opposite wall, and facing His Majesty, were two lines of seats extending the whole length of the house, for the Judges and other officers of Government and their families, a clear passage being thus left up the middle. The rest of the building was filled to overflowing by the public generally.

His Majesty, accompanied by the Queen, (who wore on this occasion a figured straw coloured silk, bonnet of same colour, with white Ostrich feathers,) and the Minister of the Interior, of Foreign Relations, and the Attorney-General, arrived punctually at twelve o'clock. His Majesty was dressed in a splendid military suit. On each side of him walked two sons of Governor Kekuanaoa, with feathered capes thrown over their shoulders, the elder bearing the spear of Kamehameha I. and his beautiful "mamo," or ancient war cloak; the younger carried two slight *kahilis*, the emblems of royalty. As His Majesty entered the hall, twenty-one guns were fired from the fort, and the Royal Standard hoisted, which was very courteously saluted by H B M S *Talbot*, with the same number of guns; the band the meanwhile playing the National Anthem. His Majesty proceeded to the seat prepared for him, and for a couple of minutes there was an impressive pause, while the *Talbot* continued her salute. The Rev. Mr. Richards then addressed the Throne of Wisdom and Grace in a short but appropriate prayer, which finished, His Majesty ordered the meeting to be seated, and then in a distinct and emphatic manner read the speech.

THE ROYAL SPEECH.

Nobles and Representatives of the People:

We have called you together to deliberate on matters connected with the good of our kingdom.

In the exercise of our prerogatives, we have appointed Gerritt P. Judd, Esq., to be our Minister for the Interior of the Kingdom; Robert C. Wyllie, Esq., to be our Minister for Foreign Relations; and John Ricord, Esq., to be our law adviser in all matters relating to the administration of justice.

We have ordered our Ministers to lay before you Reports of their several departments.

The Independence of our Kingdom has been most explicitly recognised by the United States, Great Britain, France, and Belgium. From each of these powers we have received the most friendly assurances.

It is our wish to cultivate the relations of peace and friendship with all nations, and to treat the subjects of all with equal justice.

With this view we recommend to your consideration, the better organization of the courts of justice, the division of power, and a careful revisal of the Laws.

The laws regulating licenses, the tenure of lands, the registration of vessels, the harbour regulations, the duties, the fines for the punishment and correction of offences, the laws for the collection of debts and taxes generally deserve your attention.

Our Minister for the Interior will lay before you the estimates of the expenses required for the ensuing year, for which it is incumbent on you to provide with a due regard to economy and the means of the people.

It is our desire that you take measures to ascertain whether the number of our people are diminishing or increasing, and that you devise means for augmenting the comforts and the happiness of the people of our islands.

We consider it the first of our duties to protect religion, and promote good morals and general education. It will therefore be your duty to consider by what means those blessings can be best promoted and extended among the people of these islands, and also among the foreigners resident in our dominions.

We are well aware that the Word of God is the corner stone of our kingdom. Through its influence we have been introduced into the family of the independent nations of the earth. It shall therefore be our constant endeavour to govern our subjects in the fear of the Lord; to temper justice with mercy in the punishment of crime; and to reward industry and virtue.

The Almighty Ruler of nations has dealt kindly with us in our troubles, in restoring our kingdom, together with special guarantees for its existence as an independent nation.

May He also aid you in your deliberations, and may He grant his special protection to us, to you, and our people.

REPLY OF THE NOBLES AND REPRESENTATIVES, IN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ASSEMBLED, TO HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

May it please Your Majesty:

Sire,—We are deputed by the Nobles and Representatives of the Hawaiian Islands, in Legislative Council assembled, to offer to Your Majesty the tribute of our love, loyalty, and thanks, for your gracious and good speech.

We have readily obeyed Your Majesty's call, in meeting to deliberate on matters for the good of your kingdom, and we shall take into our serious consideration what Your Majesty's Ministers may have to say to us by Your Majesty's command.

It shall be our earnest endeavour to assist your Majesty in cultivating relations of peace and friendship with the United States, Great Britain, France, and Belgium, which have recognised the Independence of the Hawaiian Islands, and with all other foreign nations.

We shall take into consideration the reforms in the laws which your Majesty recommends, the organization of the Courts, and the division of powers, so as best to preserve the prerogatives of your Majesty, and render your administration effective and beneficent, and with a view to encourage industry, commerce, and civilization.

We shall deem it our especial duty to review our laws relating to the tenure of land and to taxation, and to provide the revenue required for your Majesty's Government, without impairing the means of your people.

We shall earnestly endeavour to ascertain the numbers of your people, and devise means to encourage their increase by the prevention of disease and want, the protection of their persons and property, rendering their lands secure, and encouraging their industry.

It is the light of the Gospel of Christ that has dispelled the darkness which formerly overshadowed our Islands. We shall therefore consider it the first and most important of our duties, to extend religion, education, and good morals, among all classes of your subjects, and of residents, within your jurisdiction.

May you live long, O King, to govern us in the fear of the Lord, to temper justice with mercy in the punishment of crime, and to reward industry and virtue; and may God Almighty establish your throne in righteousness.

(Signed) JOHN II,
" ARON KEALIHONUI,
" ARABA PUAIWI CHAPIN,
Committee of the Nobles and Representatives, of the Hawaiian Islands.

"God preserve the King."

Governor Young then rose and proposed five resolutions, supporting them by some very pertinent remarks. He was followed by Mr. Ii and Governor Kekuanao. All three referred to the past difficulties of the nation) contrasting them with its present auspicious condition, and attributing its successful issue to the mercy of Divine Providence.

The following are the Resolutions, which having been put to the vote by Paki, were carried, nem. con.:—

The nobles and representatives of the Hawaiian Kingdom, in Council assembled, taking into consideration the peculiar circumstances under which they have now come together, so unlike those of their last convocation, have resolved:

1st. That the nation's thanks are due to Almighty God, the King of Kings, Lord of Lords, and ruler of Princes, for his so marvellously preserving this kingdom in the time of its perils, which threatened the entire transfer of all the rights and privileges of an independent nation to a foreign dynasty; and that the 31st of July of the current year be appointed as a day of solemn fasting for the whole nation, to present their thanks before the throne of grace and mercy.

2nd. That under God, the thanks of this nation are due to His servant, her most gracious Majesty Victoria, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, for the justice and magnanimity with which Her Majesty was disposed to listen to the requests of the King of these islands, under reference to the 25th of February, 1843, urged at her Court by the Hawaiian Commissioners.

3rd. That His Majesty's Commissioners have deserved well of the Hawaiian nation, for the zeal and ability with which they have discharged the important duties entrusted to them by His Majesty the King.

4th. That in the name of all the people of these islands, thanks be expressed by this body to the Governments of Great Britain, France, Belgium, and the United States for the readiness with which they severally recognized the independence of these islands, thus receiving us into the fraternity of nations.

5th. That these resolutions be printed in the Hawaiian and English languages, and suspended in a frame in each of the Legislative Chambers.

"May God preserve the King."

Notice having been given that his Majesty's ministers would read their Reports on the following day, the public being invited to attend, and a joint Committee having been appointed by both Houses to draft a reply to the King's Speech, His Majesty left, and the Houses adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21ST.—The Houses came to order at 10 o'clock A.M. His Majesty present. The Reports of the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Foreign Relations, and the Attorney-General, occupied in reading the whole morning.

The Minister of Foreign Relations, in presenting his Report, requested His Majesty to allow it to be read by Mr. Richards who had translated it into the native language.

After its conclusion, the Minister of Foreign Relations lamented that he had not been able to do more justice to the two large volumes of the official correspondence of His Majesty's Commissioners with the Governments of America, Great Britain, Belgium, and France, which volumes he laid upon the table.

The said two volumes contained matter of great interest to the History of the Hawaiian Kingdom, the details of the events and negotiations which had led to the acknowledgment of its independence, the proofs of the zeal and fidelity with which His Majesty had been served by his late lamented subject Haalilio, by Mr. Richards, Sir George Simpson, and Mr. J. F. B. Marshall; and that as regards Haalilio, they were the best monument that could be raised to his memory.

The Minister concluded that he hoped he need add nothing more to secure a careful perusal of the two volumes of the Nobles and Representatives of the Nation, among whom were many friends of the late lamented Mr. Haalilio.

By a unanimous vote, the Reports were received and laid upon the table. After which, the Houses adjourned.

DEATH OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS KEKAULUOHI, PREMIER OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—It becomes our melancholy duty to announce the death of Kekauluohi, or Auhea, as she was more commonly called. She died, at her residence in Honolulu, early in the morning, June 7, being 51 years of age. During a period of six years or since the death of Kinau, April 4, 1839, she has sustained the office of Premier, under the official title Kaahumanu III., acting as such in the place of Victoria Kamamalu, heir apparent to the Premiership. She was by birth a chief of very high rank, having been the daughter of Kaleiheimalie, or Hoapiliwahine, who was sister of Kaahumanu I., the favourite wife of Kamehameha I. She was a wife of Rihoriho at the time of his departure for England. Subsequently she was married to Kanaina, and she now leaves an only son to mourn her departure, William Charles Lunalilo, about ten years of age. Already since this year commenced the deaths of Governor Adams and T. Haalilio have been announced, and now that of the Premier is added to the list. Sickness has not only removed chiefs of the Hawaiian people, but very many of the common people have of late died. At the present time an epidemic influenza is prevailing, which has removed many, and it is to be feared laid the foundation of mortal disease in the constitutions of many more. At such a time, then, we think it was highly proper and becoming that a day of solemn fasting, humiliation, and prayer, should be appointed by the rulers of this kingdom. Although the many deaths and such prevailing sickness may not have been the immediate cause for the appointed 31st of July as a fast-day, yet it is pleasing to witness this once heathen nation acknowledging the reign of the one only living and true God. It also may be spoken of with melancholy interest, that the signature of the departed Premier is attached to a proclamation for a public fast, being among the last official documents to which her seal could have been affixed.—*Hawaiian Cascade.*

ROYAL APPOINTMENT.—At the Palace, on the 10th instant, His Majesty the King was graciously pleased to appoint His Excellency Keoni Ana (Governor John Young) to the exalted rank of Kuhina Nui (Premier) of the kingdom, in the room of the late lamented Premier, Her Royal Highness, Kekauluohi. It is His Majesty's pleasure that the Premier be distinguished by the style of His Highness. God preserve the King!

EXPENSIVE CLOAK.—His Majesty Kauikeaouli, has still in his possession, the mamo or feather war cloak of his father, the celebrated Kamehameha. It was not completed until his reign, having occupied eight preceding ones in its fabrication. It is four feet in length, with eleven and a half feet spread at the bottom. Its ground work is a coarse netting, and to this the feathers, which are very small and exceedingly delicate, are skilfully attached, overlapping each other, and forming a perfecly smooth surface. The feathers around the border are inverted, and the whole presents a beautiful bright yellow colour, giving it the appearance of a mantle of gold. Indeed it would be difficult for despotism to manufacture a richer or more costly garment, for its proudest votary. Two feathers only (such as are used wholly in its manufacture) are obtained from under the wings of a rare species of bird inhabiting Hawaii, which is caught alive with great care and toil. Long poles, with an adhesive substance smeared upon them, and well baited, are placed near their haunts. The bird alights upon it, and unable to disengage itself from the adhesive matter, is secured—the much prized feathers plucked—and the bird set at liberty. A piece of nankeen, valued at one dollar and a-half, was formerly the price of five feathers of this kind. By this estimate the value of the cloak would equal that of the purest diamonds in the several European Regalia, and including the price of the feathers, not less than a million of dollars worth of labour was expended upon it, at the present rate of computing wages. The war spear accompanying the clock, is ten and a-half feet in length, of a dark red wood, flattened to a point, and finely polished. It possesses an additional interest when we reflect that it was the favourite weapon of a savage conqueror, and deep stained with the blood of many a Hawaiian warrior.—*Hawaiian Spectator.*

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

STIRLING AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT CLUB.

AT the usual monthly meeting of the Stirling Agricultural Improvement Club, the following paper, on the proper Management and Selection of Seed Grain, was read by Mr. Robert Drysdale, Old Mills:—

The proper management and selection of seed grain is one of the most important parts of a farmer's duty, and one of the very first steps towards good farming.

In properly managing grain for seed, a great deal of attention is necessary on the part of the farmer. In any field where there are two varieties of the same grain sown, he should know exactly where they meet, in order to preserve each kind pure from mixture, as I consider pure grain for seed of any kind very desirable; and the most efficient way of gaining this end is to do so in the cutting of it at harvest, the two ridges of the different kinds adjoining each other when cut, should be tied and stooked together, and should be stacked by itself, or with any part of the crop which is not intended for seed; by this method it is possible to keep the grain somewhat pure; without this precaution it is impossible, where different varieties of the same grain are growing along side of each other.

There is another way in which seed grain is very apt to be mixed, and where many farmers do not take the care they ought to take. They do not attend properly to the sweeping of the barn floor, nor yet the cleaning out of their thrashing-mill, before commencing to prepare their seed grain; such attention is indispensable to preserve clean seed—without this attention you cannot,

With regard to the harvesting seed grain, farmers' opinions are different. Some farmers approve of cutting the grain intended for seed before it is altogether ripe, and say that it is a benefit to have it so; my opinion is that it should be altogether ripe when cut, but nothing more. I consider the grain is not so good for seed, nor any other purpose, when it is too ripe; for I have seen grain myself, that had been too ripe before it was cut, weigh from one to two pounds per bushel less than grain upon the same field cut at the proper time; and this is especially the case if it is very wet weather.

Such grain should not be used as seed, for the strength of it is very much wasted, and the vegetating qualities greatly injured. The braird of such grain is likely to be weak and of a stunted nature. Grain for seeds should be stacked as dry as possible, and should be allowed even more time than what other grain requires in the field; and then you are sure when you begin to thrash it, that it will be in excellent condition. Wheat, in particular, should be allowed to stand as long in the field as there is no fear of danger from the weather.

Another important part, in the management of seed grain, is the dressing of it after it is thrashed. That all seed grain should be well handled, is what no farmer will object to; it is not only commendable in itself, but it is profitable to the farmer who does so. By handling seed grain well, you always produce weight, and the inferior grain that is taken out from amongst the heavy grain, is not lost when it is taken out; but is entirely lost when it is not taken out. Viewing the matter in this light alone, it follows that badly handled seed is a positive loss to the farmer; besides, he cannot expect to have such a fine strong braird as what is generally produced by good heavy seed; and although some of the light seeds should grow, the produce from such seed may be expected to be very uneven, and abounding with a great deal of weak and inferior grain. I am quite confident that such will be the case; for when I had less experience than now, I found that the grain which I grew was generally lighter, and not like what other farmers produced. I considered the fault was not in the land, but in sowing seed not properly handled; this I was determined to remedy if possible; and by handling my seed in a more particular way than what I did at that time, I can now produce as heavy a bowl as other farmers in the district.

I have always observed that the braird of heavy seed is stronger than the braird of seed a good deal lighter, and the crop ultimately the same. When farmers wish to change their seed altogether, which ought to be done frequently, they should be very careful to select good seed, and inform themselves so far as they can, how it generally does where it has been tried—for there is a difference of the same kind, and some sorts of the same variety do better than other sorts do when tried. Another important consideration with the farmer, when he intends to change his seed, is, where is the best locality for him to get it from My own opinion is, that he should endeavour always to get it from an earlier climate than the one in which he intends it to grow; at all events, he ought not to go for seed to a later place than his own, if an earlier one can be got. It has been proved by experience, that the crop grown from seed brought from an earlier place than your own will be eight days sooner ready than your own seed of the same kind; and it is well known also, especially with all white grain, that if you continue to sow the same seed year after year, the quality will degenerate, although great care be taken in the preparing of the seed—hence the necessity for changing and selecting good seed.

With respect to the varieties of grain that ought to be sown, no particular rule can be laid down—for a kind that does well on one farm will not do on another; and in deciding on this matter, ever intelligent farmer must be the best judge himself; but, at the same time, they ought to try any new kind that is recommended, and after doing so, let the farmer be fully persuaded in his own mind whether it is an improvement or not—for it is by progressive improvement, in this department of farming as well as in other parts, that farmers can continue to keep their ground.

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

THE *Rover*, a corvette, of 587 tons measurement, launched at Chatham-dock-yard, in 1832, was the first of the corvette class introduced into the navy by the present Surveyor, and she had for a competitor the *Scout*, a corvette on the increased lines of the *Acorn* and *Satellite*, corvettes of 1827, by Sir R. Seppings.

The *Scout*, in the trial cruises ordered by the Admiralty, had on every point, as to sailing, stowing, &c., great advantages over the *Rover*, and more particularly in a head sea. The *Rover's* sides tumbled home so abruptly above the gun deck, that the men had difficulty in loading the guns when run in; in short, the *Rover* was generally allowed to be the very worst vessel produced by the intuitive system, and we presume the Admiralty thought so likewise, as no vessel similar to the *Rover* ever appeared.

The dimensions of the masts and yards of the *Pearl* corvette, of 20 guns, constructed and built by Mr. Sainty, having been given by the Admiralty to the Surveyor, for him to construct a hull to the same, and to carry 20 guns as a corvette, consequently, in 1838, the *Dido*, a corvette of 738 tons measurement was launched from Pembroke yard.

The *Pearl*, being a vessel of only 559 tons measurement, her masts and yards, and canvass spread on them, could but form a poor moving power for a vessel of 738 tons, as the *Dido*; and when the *Dido* was rigged and fitted at Sheerness, in 1837, it was a point of dispute for some time, when the top-sail yards were first crossed, whether the top-gallant-yards had not been sent up by mistake. In fact, the hull of the *Dido* was out of all proportion to the masts and yards given by the Admirality to the Surveyor for his guidance in constructing the hull; and consequently the *Dido* was beaten on every point of sailing by the unfortunate donkey frigates, even in smooth water, the best point of sailing of all the Surveyor's ships. This blunder was so evident that the *Dido* had subsequently very increased masts and yards.

This class of vessels does not appear to have given much satisfaction to the Surveyor, for we find that the *Calypso*, at Chatham, has been seasoning for ten years.

We will now proceed to the large ships constructed by the Surveyor, on the intuitive system; and after what has been stated by the public press on the late experimental cruise of the large ships, we do hope all party feeling will be cast away, and the proper attention paid to facts that have been reported by those appointed to state the same; so that the merits of the form introduced by the Surveyor for this class of vessels may be fairly dealt with. The cost of these large ships, and their importance to the well-being of England, ought to be beyond the control of any anti-science faction, and we hope the present Admiralty will fairly and impartially get at the truth. We unhesitatingly say the form introduced by the Surveyor in these large ships is faulty in the extreme, and we will now proceed to state the performances of those line-of-battle ships that have appeared on the seas. The first of this large class was the *Vanguard*, carrying 80 guns, and a measurement of 2600 tons, nearly.

We believe the captain's reports of this vessel are favourable to her character, at the same time—although we allow great consideration to the reports, we cannot but think the appearance of these ships has prejudiced the report as to their utility. Fine sightly-looking ships they are, beyond a doubt, and their great breadth increases the comforts and berthing of the crew. The eye is well-pleased with their set on the water, but, as sea-going ships, certainly they are very imperfect.

That the *Vanguard* has beaten many opponents is without doubt, and particularly in smooth water. We ask how was this advantage gained? By sticking four of the foremost guns below, and pumping out water to the amount of 20 tons and upwards from the fore-hold, certainly not fair sailing. In strong winds the *Vanguard* had by no means any advantage over her competitors, and in a head sea was decidedly the most leewardly ship of the whole squadron.

The *Vanguard*, by her constructor, the Surveyor of the Navy, could not have been considered perfection; because, notwithstanding the very favourable reports of her captains, that the *Vanguard* was all that could be desired or wished for, we find the Surveyor altering *Vanguard's* class—*Superb*, *Collingwood*, and *Centurion*—giving these ships upright stems, instead of raking stems, as *Vanguard*, thereby increasing the fore body for right displacement.

We have here again an increase in the fore body of the Surveyor's ships, without a corresponding increase in the after body, which certainly had not improved the *Spartan*, *Iris*, and others, under the same operations So much did this increase of fore body affect the *Collingwood*, that to bring the *Collingwood* to the Surveyor's trim nearly fifty tons of iron ballast was stowed as close to the fore bulk-head of the main hold as possible; midshipmen's chests stowed forward, and 200 bags of bread—all this done to bring the ship on a fair trim to meet the eye.

We have heard, so faulty was the stowage found to be in the *Collingwood*, at sea, that the hold has been partly broken up and re-stowed, Now the *Collingwood* sits on the water very unsightly by the stern, similar to the *Spartan* and *Amethyst*. We would suggest to the captain of the *Superb*, now fitting at Devonport, to look to this. Fifty tons of ballast close against her fore bulk head in the main hold, must be wrong.

This alteration in the fore body, without a corresponding one in the after body, must necessarily make these ships uneasy, more particularly if iron ballast in one spot be made the agent of a fair line of flotation. Should these ships live to keep the sea, and blockade in all weather (keeping their stations) as done last war, they would require a squadron of the much abused "forty thieves" class to supply caulkers and oakum to keep the Surveyor's ships afloat at all.

The next large class is the *Albion*, and, we lament to say, five more similar ones in progress. Report says, the Admiralty has put a stop to the further completion of these ships—we presume, not well pleased with the performances of the *Albion*. That it would be more desirable and cheaper to pull those down now in progress than perpetuate the miserable and expensive *Albion* is beyond a doubt; for as a sea-going ship *Albion* is good for nothing. The late experimental cruise with the large ships showed the *Albion* the superior sailing vessel in smooth water only; in a head sea the *Albion* was by no means the superior vessel Supposing she was in every way superior, it was only to have been expected: her large dimensions and increase of moving power in canvas over the *St. Vincent* and *Caledonia*, with certainly 500 tons less to drag through the water.

That the *Albion*, with a measurement of 3100 tons, was intended by her constructor, the Surveyor of the Navy, to have been able to cope with any three-deck ship we are certain and that her armament was intended to be 68lb. guns, we are certain of likewise; but unfortunately an error of some magnitude crept into the guess system, and reduced the *Albion* to less than the *Rodney's* class—ships of only 2600 tons measurement.

For the benefit of the Surveyor and professional adviser, we will endeavour to show why the *Albion* has so miserably failed, notwithstanding the assertions of the *Morning Post* that the Surveyor's ships are perfection, and no failures, by the reports of the respective captains commanding them. No doubt we shall have the *Albion*, by the captain's report, perfection. Indeed, we have heard, that the captain declares the *Albion* to be perfection, and does not strain a rope yarn; at all events, if she do not strain aloft, she plays the devil with the decks and sides, for no ship after a three years' cruise, without a caulking iron used on board, was ever in such condition as the *Albion* is now—and this not the first refit in the caulking department in three months' service at sea, out of 14 months since the pendant first hoisted; in fact, the report to the dockyard, "*Albion* wants caulking all over." Had the *Albion* been an uneasy ship and rolled heavily under such severe trials as three months at sea, it is difficult to say what might have been the result; most likely she would have foundered, and her admirers left in awful conjecture relative to her unhappy fate. We will now state, as proposed, the errors of the *Albion*.

When the surveyor designed the *Albion* he had evidently the *Rodney's* class before him, as regarded the weight of hull; for we find the proposed draught of water 23 feet afore, and 24 feet aft, for the load displacement (with a midship port seven feet) to be 4140 tons; and the intended light displacement not to have exceeded 2150 tons, leaving the difference 1990 tons, to meet the stores, &c., which was all moonshine and guess; for, by comparing the displacement required for the *Rodney*, 2000 tons wanted for stores, &c., the *Rodney's* armament, considerably less than the *Albion's* proposed to be, and the *Rodney* smaller in dimensions by 500 tons measurement.

The *Rodney's* load displacement to the proposed draught of water, afore 23 feet, aft 24 feet, with a midship port 7 feet, was to be 4140 tons. Here is evidently a terrible mistake in the guess system. So the *Albion*, with nearly 6 feet more beam, 6 feet more height of decks, beams larger, and copper bolted instead of treenails, was to have a light displacement similar to the *Rodney*. Verily Sir J. Grahame was a prophet when he stated a man of science was not requisite for a surveyor of the navy. All we regret is, that Sir James did not appoint a man of science to be the professional adviser. Unfortunately for the Surveyor, he has had no adviser. Now for the result of the intuitive:—When the *Albion* was launched the draught of water was—

	ft.	in.	
	16	2	afore
	19	4	aft
½)	35	6	
	17	9	Mean.

And the displacement to that depth or weight of hull was not less than 2,500 tons, exceeding that proposed by 350 tons.

	ft.	in.	
Rodney, launching draught	14	0	afore
	17	6	aft
½)	31	6	
	15	9	mean
Albion	17	9	mean.
	2	0	

making a difference of two feet between the light displacements of the two ships. We stated before that the *Rodney* was constructed to carry 32-pound guns with a draught of water—

	ft.	in.	
To a midship port 7 feet ..	23	0	afore
	24	0	aft
½)	47	0	
	23	6	the mean.
Take light displacement	15	9	
	7	9	

This difference, 7 feet 9 inches, or 93 inches, × into 20·7, the number of tons to the inch due to that immersion, will give the proposed displacement for stores, &c., 1,925 tons; and we stated that the *Rodney* would require about 2,000 tons, consequently we have a deficiency of 75 tons.

Let us see how the *Albion* will stand this test. Her light displacement as

	ft.	in.	
shown	16	2	afore.
	19	4	aft.
½)	35	6	
	17	9	mean

The *Albion* when ready for sea, and constructed to carry 68-pound guns on lower deck, with a midship port 7 feet, was to be—

	ft.	in.	
	23	0	afore.
	24	0	aft.
½)	47	0	
	23	6	the mean.
Take light displacement ...	17	9	
	5	9	

Here is only 5 9, or 69 inches × into 22·7, the mean number of tons to the inch due to that immersion, gives the proposed displacement for stores, &c., 1,566 tons, and instead of 2,000 tons, as given to the *Rodney* for stores, &c., we give to the *Albion* for equipment and stores only 1,000 tons. We shall then have 1,566 to meet 1,900, leaving a deficiency of 334 tons, and this deficiency, with a smaller armament than intended by upwards of 50 tons, making on the whole nearly 400 tons deficiency.

Anti-science gentlemen, and Somerset-house professionals, deny this if you can!

The reason why the *Rodney*, in excess 100 tons over the *Albion*, the *Rodney* stows 200 tons iron ballast, *Albion* only 30 tons. The *Albion* having been found so much heavier in hull than guessed, the Surveyor of the Navy, on her being docked at Plymouth, for coppering, proposed, as an expedient to ensure more capacity by a little increase of breadth, that felt should be used under the copper instead of brown paper. The felt being thicker, this made matters worse; the copper, not proving water-tight, the felt soon became saturated, and consequently increased the weight of hull. Truly, Sir James Graham, science was requisite in a surveyor of the navy. Another objection to coppering over felt, the surface of the copper could not be kept so smooth as over paper.

The *Queen*, held forth as the finest three-deck ship in the world, has proved in the late trial cruise a miserable ship—not even the general quality of the Surveyor's ships, sailing in smooth water, awarded her. So indifferent was her performance, and so bad a vessel was she considered by authority, that we find her paid off, the officers and crew turned over to an effective ship, and this puffed-up, vaunted piece of naval architecture on the intuitive system, a decided failure, with considerable expensive alterations in progress for her supposed improvement.

MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURES.

MR. CAUDLE HAS BEEN TO GREENWICH FAIR.

HEM!—So, Mr. Caudle: I hope you enjoyed yourself at Greenwich. How do I know you've been at Greenwich? I know it very well, sir. know all about it: know more than you think I know. I thought there was something in the wind. Yes, I was sure of it, when you went out of the house to-day. I knew it by the looks of you, though I did'nt say any thing. Upon my word! And you call yourself a respectable man, and the father of a family! Going to a fair amongst all sorts of people,—at your time of life. Yes; and never think of taking your wife with you. Oh no! you can go and enjoy yourself out, with *I* don't know who: go out, and make yourself very pleasant, I dare say. Don't tell me: I hear what a nice companion Mr. Caudle is: what a good-tempered person. Ha! I only wish people could see you at home, that's all. But so it is with men. They can keep all their good temper for out-of-doors—their wives never see any of it. Oh dear! I am sure I don't know who'd be a poor woman!

"Now, Caudle, I'm not in an ill temper; not at all. I know I used to be a fool when we were first married: I used to worry and fret myself to death when you went out; but I've got over that. I wouldn't put myself out of the way now for the best man that ever trod. For what thanks does a poor woman get? None at all. No: it's those who don't care for their families, who are the best thought of. I only wish I could bring myself not to care for mine.

"And why could'nt you say, like a man, you were going to Greenwich Fair when you went out? It's no use your saying that, Mr. Caudle: don't tell me that you did'nt think of going; you'd made up your mind to it, and you know it. Pretty games you've had, no doubt! I should like to have been behind you, that's all. A man at your time of life.

"And I, of course, I never want to go out. Oh no! I may stay at home with the cat. You couldn't think of taking your wife and children, like any other decent man, to a fair. Oh no; you never care to be seen with us. I'm sure, many people don't know you're married: how can they? Your wife's never seen with you. Oh no; anybody but those belonging to you!

"Greenwich Fair, indeed! Yes,—and of course you went up and down the hill, running and racing with nobody knows who. Don't tell me; I know what you are when you're out. You don't suppose, Mr. Caudle, I've forgotten that pink bonnet, do you? No: I won't hold my tongue, and I'm not a foolish woman. It's no matter, sir, if the pink bonnet was fifty years ago—it's all the same for that. No: and if I live for fifty years to come, I never will leave off talking of it. You ought to be ashamed of yourself, Mr. Caudle. Ha! few wives would have been what I have been to you. I only wish my time was to come over again, that's all; I wouldn't be the fool I have been.

"Going to a fair! and I suppose you had your fortune told by the gypsies? You needn't have wasted your money. I'm sure I can tell you your fortune if you go on as you do. Yes, the gaol will be your fortune, Mr. Caudle. And it would be no matter—none at all—if your wife and children did'nt suffer with you.

"And then you must go riding upon donkeys—you did'nt go riding upon donkeys? Yes; it's very well for you to say so; but I dare say you did. I tell you, Caudle, I know what you are when you're out. I wouldn't trust any of you—you, especially, Caudle.

"Then you must go in the thick of the fair, and have the girls scratching your coat with rattles! You couldn't help it, if they did scratch your coat? Don't tell me; people don't scratch coats unless they're encouraged to do it. And you must go in a swing, too. You didn't go in a swing? And I'm a foolish woman to think so, am I? Well, if you didn't, it was no fault of yours; you wished to go, I've no doubt.

"And then you must go into the shows? There,—you don't deny that. You *did* go into a show. What of it, Mr. Caudle? A good deal of it, sir. Nice crowding and squeezing in those shows, I know. Pretty places! And you a married man and the father of a family. No, I won't hold my tongue. It's very well for you to threaten to get up. You're to go to Greenwich Fair, and race up and down the hill, and play at kiss in the ring. Pah! it's disgusting, Mr. Caudle. Oh, I dare say you *did* play at it; if you did'nt, you'd have liked, and that's just as bad; and you can go into swings, and shows, and roundabouts. If I was you, I should hide my head under the clothes, and be ashamed of myself.

"And what is most selfish—most mean of you, Caudle—you can go and enjoy yourself, and never so much as bring home for the poor children a gingerbread-nut. Don't tell me your pocket was picked of a pound of nuts! Nice company you must have been in to have your pocket picked.

"But I dare say I shall hear all about it to-morrow. I've no doubt sir, you were dancing at the Crown and Anchor. I should like to have seen you. No: I'm not making myself ridiculous. It's you that's making yourself ridiculous; and everybody that knows you says so. Everybody knows what I have to put up with from you.

"Going to a fair indeed! At your time——"

"Here," says Caudle, "I dozed off, hearing confusedly the words—hill—gypsies—rattles—roundabout—swings—pink bonnet—nuts."

LORD BROUGHAM AND NEGRO SLAVERY.—The following picture of the British House of Commons is given in a journal called the *Almanack des Mois*:—"Our readers are aware that the English orators are not satisfied, as ours are, with a plain glass of sugar-water, and that behind them is placed a tray containing drink more than refreshing, from the finest wines to the strongest liquors. The night upon which Lord Brougham delivered his celebrated speech in favour of the abolition of negro slavery, he had supplied himself, according to custom, with a large basket filled with bottles of the strongest wines. His speech lasted seven hours, and it was found necessary to replenish the basket. The gas-lights began to grow pale in presence of the morning sun, and still the House of Commons was silent and attentive. All eyes were directed towards the speaker. He was seen to bend up on his knees, and to supplicate the British Parliament with tears in his eyes to destroy slavery over the face of the globe. Never was so much emotion perceived in the assembly. The motion was carried in the midst of enthusiastic cheering."

PUNISHMENTS IN THE HAREM.—"Most people have heard of the reputed gallantries of the Richmond watermen on the shores of the Thames—'Have you not heard of a gallant young waterman?' The boatmen and watermen of the Bosphorus have the same reputation in Constantinople, and most dearly do they and their deluded fair ones pay for it on detection. In such cases the cord or cimetar is the doom of the young beau, whilst the frail lady is committed to the deep sea bed. Money in Turkey will counterbalance all enemies save female frailty. A melancholy instance of this occurred at Constantinople whilst I was there. Mahommed Ali, the Governor of Tophana, had in his harem a Circassian girl of great beauty; he had, also, a favourite young male secretary, who was always in attendance upon his person. Having been told that this young man was not only accustomed to address the ladies of his establishment, when sent to accompany them in boats or carriages, but that direct intelligence was supposed to exist between him and the Circassian, the pacha warned him to beware, and forbade him to hold intercourse of any kind with the inmates of the harem. The lovers, for so it seems they were, contrived, nevertheless, to communicate for some time, without exciting further suspicion. It chanced however, one afternoon, that the pacha, strolling through a portion of his harem overlooking the garden, perceived his female slave leaning against the trelliswork blind of the window, and conversing with the object of her attachment who stood outside. Upong seeing this Mohammed Ali retired behind the door curtain, listened, and sufficient words soon reached his ears to convince him that the girl was guilty, guilty at least of loving the youthful Turk. The sequel is horrible, and unless resting upon authority scarcely to be called in question, would not bear narration. Drawing his sword, and rushing suddenly forward, ere the victim had time to speak or fly, Mahommed Ali seized her by the hair, and with one stroke of his Khorassan blade nearly severed her body. Death, with excruciating agonies, soon ensued, and at nightfall the body, according to report, was disposed off in the neighbouring Bosphorus. Judging in the mean time by the unhappy girl's shrieks, that some miserable fate had befallen her, the youth flew from the house, and hurried down the hill of Beshiktash, to the palace of the grand marshal, Riza Pacha, the friend and patron of his master. Casting himself upon his knees at the feet of this all-powerful functionary, the fugitive told his story, narrated what he believed to have occurred, and then, reminding Riza Pacha that their fathers were bosom friends, besought his intercession and protection. After pointing out to the supplicant the extent and gravity of his offence, Riza Pacha desired him to remain in the palace, and dispatched a note to Mohammed Ali, requesting that pardon might be extended to the offender, as a personal favour to himself, and as a mark of consideration for his own father, the intimate friend of the youth's parent. In the course of the day a favourable reply was returned, and the young man was directed to resume his usual avocations in the topshynazir's household. This order having been obeyed, matters went on smoothly for three or four days. The Pacha, smiling and soft-tongued, made no reference to past events, and treated his attendant as if nothing had occurred to disturb the repose of his household; whilst the youth, concealing the anguish he felt at being the cause of the unfortunate victim's murder, redoubled his exertions to please and satisfy his master. Upon the fourth evening, however, as the pacha was seated in his garden, opposite to the window within which he had enacted the hideous duty usually entrusted to the common headsman, he was observed to start, compress his lips and finger his rosary with more than usual rapidity. His handsome and usually serene countenance became clouded; and, after fixing a stern and searching look upon his pardoned attendant, he bade him walk up the alley and pluck a flower from one of the carnation plants placed beneath the fatal window. The youth bowed, and turned his back to obey. At this moment the pacha made a signal to the cavasses usually attendant upon his person; three or four of these men instantly stepped forward, and ere the smoke curling from Mahommed Ali's lips had vanished, all was over—a bright blade glittered in the evening sunbeams, and a headless trunk rolled upon the shell-strewed walk. As the head fell, Mahammed Ali rose, mounted his horse, and proceeded to sunset prayer at the convent of the Mevlevy Dervishes at Beshiktash.—*White's Constantinople.*

POULTRY.—Amidst the various projects suggested for the benefit of the rural population, we hail with satisfaction the announcement from the Zoological Society of London, of the intention of the Council to encourage an exhibition of domestic poultry at the gardens in the Regent's Park, in the course of the ensuing summer. The little attention at present paid to the rearing of poultry in England is too plainly shown by the fact that more than 250,000,000 of eggs were imported from the Continent in 1841, 1842, and 1843; and, moreover, that in the two latter years duty was paid on the importation of live and dead poultry to the value of £600,000. Surely this ought to stimulate us to be stirring, and if possible, to promote the rearing of poultry, one of the modes of doing which may be anticipated to be the improvement of their breeds. Thirty years ago six sorts of fowls only were esteemed, viz., 1st, the game; 2nd, the white or English; 3rd, the black or Poland; 4th, the Dorking; 5th, the large or shakebag; and 6th, the Malay breed. The case is now altered. Our space does not permit our enlarging on this subject further than to quote one instance of farm management, as regards poultry, menmentioned by Mr. A. Young as practised by Mr. Boys, of Kent: "The labourers' wives and families who lives on Mr. Boys' farm, do the whole; he supplies them what offal corn is necessary, and they return to Mrs. Boys the fowls ready for market, at 3d. each; 6d. for turkeys and geese; and 3d. for ducks; and the account, well kept, states a profit of £20 a year after all the expenses are paid, and one family well supplied; and she has likewise all the eggs without any payment. This is a system equally beneficial to the people who undertake it, and to the farmer." This plan is still followed in some parts of England where circumstances render it practicable. It is in the belief that it will tend to promote such and similar arrangements that we augur well of the proposed measure, and we anticipate that part at least of the £400,000 or £500,000 at present paid every year to our neighbours, may be usefully employed at home to the benefit of the farmer and the employment and profit of the family of the cottager.—*Gardener's Chronicle.*

VISIT TO THE CORAL ISLANDS.—The landing on a coral island effectually does away with all preconceived notions of its beauty, and any previous ideas formed in its favour are immediately put to flight. That verdure which seemed from a distant view to carpet the whole island, was in reality but a few patches of wiry grass, obstructing the walking, and offering neither fruit nor flowers to view; it grew among the rugged coral debris, with a little sand and vegetable earth. The principal trees and shrubs are the pandanus, boerhaavia, and pisonia. It is somewhat surprising that a few trees, forty or fifty feet high, should have found sufficient soil to protect their growth. Most of the trees, however, are of stunted size, being not more than ten to fifteen feet in height, and eighteen inches in diameter. Van Schouten and Le Maire visited this island on the 10th of April, 1616, some two hundred years before, and it was even then clothed with vegetation. If their description is an accurate one, the island appears now to be rather higher, as they report, "from what they could judge, the greater part of the island is overflowed at high water." This is certainly not the case now. The centre of the island is in latitude 14° 55' 40" S., longitude 138° 47' 36" W. The number of birds on the island was incredible, and they were so tame as to require to be pushed off their nests to get their eggs. The most conspicuous among them was the frigate-bird *(tachypetis aquilus)*; many of the trees were covered with their nests, constructed of a few sticks. The old birds were seen, as they flew off, inflating their blood-red pouches to the size of a child's head, and looking as if a large bladder were attached to their necks. The gannets, sooty terns, and the beautiful tropic-bird, were in countless numbers; the former guarding their eggs (which were laid on the ground without a nest) with care, remaining by them, and even suffering themselves to be captured without resistance. Their hoarse croaking was quite deafening. Some droll sights were seen of crabs walking off with snakes, and both again siezed by some stout bird and borne away. Armies of soldier or piratical crabs *(paguri)* were seen moving in all directions with their shells. We enjoyed ourselves much, and found no use for our guns, powder, and shot; as many specimens as we could desire were taken with the hand, both old and young. In some cases the tropic-birds were taken off their nests, and from others their eggs were taken without disturbing them; indeed, I have never seen any barn-yard fowls half so tame. The various snakes, the many-coloured fish, the great eels, enormous and voracious sharks, shells, large molluscs, spiders, with the curious lepidoptera, seemed to have quiet possession, their webs stretching in every direction, and occasioning us much annoyance: all gave a novelty to the scene, that highly interested and delighted us. In the afternoon we returned on board, loaded with specimens; and the survey being completed, we bore away on our course. There are no cocoa-nut palms on the island, as has been reported by Captain Fitzroy, in his voyage; nor is there any fresh water to be found. Some of our gentlemen saw on the beach some broken oars, and remains of a boat; but nothing could be identified.—*Wilkes's Narrative, &c.*

BIRTH.

On the 23rd August, 1845, at Dapto, Illawarra, the wife of Captain Sheaffe, of a daughter.

MARRIED,

At St. James's Church, on Wednesday, the 27th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Kemp, Mr. Arthur Forrester, to Miss Rachel Clara Nathan, of Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

DEATHS.

At Pyrmont, on Sunday, the 24th, Horatio John, infant son of Mr. Lewis, Brickfield-hill, aged thirteen weeks.

On Monday, 25th instant, Alexander M'Rae, eldest son of Mr. John M'Rae, of Kent-street, aged twenty-three years and nine months.

At Artamon, North Shore, W. Gore, Esq., aged 80.

FORTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS a large number of Mares and Foals were driven off the Collary Estate about six weeks ago, and some of the foals have since been recovered from the pound at Murrurundi, branded with various letters, the above reward will be paid by the undersigned to any person giving such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the offenders; and a reward of One Pound each will be paid to any person who will deliver at Collary, or lodge in a public pound, not more than sixty miles distant from Collary, any of the undermentioned animals, which are still missing:—

One bay Mare, H within C near shoulder, and 4 other brands off saddle.

One bay Mare, H within C near shoulder, and other brands, white blaze in forehead

One iron grey Mare, H within C near shoulder.

One roan Mare, GL near shoulder

One chestnut Mare, S near shoulder.

One dark bay Filly Foal. 2

EDWARD HAMILTON,

Collary, Cassilis,
August 19. 2788

£2 REWARD,

STOLEN OR STRAYED, on 12th May last, from Patrick's Plains, a bright bay Horse, rising four years old, black points, branded H on near shoulder. Who- J ever will give such information as may lead to the recovery of the same, will receive the above reward, by applying to

MR JOSEPH DAVISON,
Butcher,
Patrick's Plains.

Sydney, August 27. 29;3

TO LET,

THE HOUSE, with the Stores attached, now occupied by the undersigned, corner of Hunter and Bligh streets.
2755 WM. DAWES.

TO BE LET, the Stores and Wharf, Sydney Cove, presently occupied by Mr. A. Wilson, who will show the premises between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. For particulars apply at the Office of Mr. Morehead, O'Connell-street. 2824

TO LET, the first floor of a house in King-street, No. 91, suitable for Offices, having a private entrance. Apply on the premises. 2888

TO BE LET,

THE House in Cumberland-place, formerly occupied by Mr Jeffreys, of the Customs, and next door to Mr. Merewether's; rent £60 per annum. Apply to

MESSRS. CAMPBELL AND CO.,
Campbell's Wharf.
August 22. 2732

TO LET,

THE House lately occupied by Welch and Eldridge, Chemists, King-street East, containing in the basement a large kitchen and cellar, on the ground floor a large shop and back parlour, on the first and second floors four rooms, each well suited for offices, and above two attics. There are two private entrances, and a back entrance, and in the yard is a small store. The whole of the house will be let together, or the floors for offices separately. Application to be made to

S. A. BRYANT AND CO.,
18 Bank Court, King-street

TO LET,

THE whole of the upper part of a house in Terry's Buildings, Pitt-street, containing four rooms, together with a kitchen, cellar, and store, stable, and coach-house. Apply to Mr. Unwin, Solicitor, 354, Pitt-street. 2974

THE GLEN ALBION INN.

Corner of Clarence-street and Margaret-place,

TO LET, with Publican's General License, Beer Engine, Spirit Fountain, and Bar Fittings.

Immediate possession can be given. For terms, &c., apply to

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
2610 George-street and Charlotte-place.

TO BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, &c.

TO LET, that spacious premises, in Sussex-street South, known as the Union Wharf, lately in the occupation of Mr. Alderman Flood. There is a comfortable dwelling-house, containing six rooms, a kitchen, &c.; also, a large workshop, with shed beneath, and stabling, store, &c.

The Wharf is easy of access, and convenient to the southern part of Sydney, and very suitable for a timber yard, lime-burners' yard, or for a builder carrying on an extensive business.

Apply to
JOHN BIBB,
6, Macquarie-street.
27th August. 2978

TO LET, a House and Shop in King-street. Apply to
J. M. SOLOMON,
George-street,
3016 Two doors from Park-street.

TO LET,

A FIRST-RATE QUARRY, in Sussex-street, near King-street. Apply to
ISAAC TITTERTON.
Sydney, August 27. 2970

TO LET,
RENT MODERATE,

THAT spacious family residence Paddington House and Grounds, most beautifully and salubriously situated on the South Head Road, about ten minutes' drive from the central part of the City. For further particulars apply to
A. DAVY,
Grocery and Brush Warehouse,
2972 3, Hunter-street.

TO LET,

A SIX-ROOMED new brick-built House, near Newtown Church, with kitchen and servants' room, chaise-house and stable, well of good water, and an acre of garden, fenced and improved; furnished, if required, at very moderate rent. Possession can be given in one week.

Apply at the Office of Hunt and Co., Jamison-street, Sydney. 2786

TO BE LET, a handsome two-story Villa, containing seven rooms and a kitchen; it has a good garden with bearing fruit trees, stable, &c.; it is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Parramatta River, about five miles from Sydney by water. Possession may be had on the 1st September, or before, by permission of the present tenant. Apply to Mr. Birnstingl, Jeweller, &c., George-street, Sydney. 1657

TO LET,

THE very excellent Property known as the "Dunn's Plains Estate," containing 7900 acres of grazing and agricultural land, 20 miles only from the town of Bathurst.

A good gentlemanly cottage and premises, 120 acres in crop of wheat, oats, and barley, with or without 280 cows.

For further particulars apply to William Bowman, Esq., M C., at Richmond; at the Mart, King-street, Sydney; or, to Mr. Superintendent Somerville, on the estate. 2084

TO LET.

THAT well-known first-rate old-established HOTEL,

The ROSE-INN, West Maitland,

Situate in the very centre of the town, and convenient to East Maitland, having every possible convenience and accommodation for a good business. For further particulars apply to Mr. William Lipscomb, West Maitland, with whom the keys are now lying; or to the undersigned—if by letter post-paid.

AND

In the best part of High-street, West Maitland,

AN EXTENSIVE SHOP,

With a handsome front, and Dwelling-house, containing seven rooms, with detached kitchen and stabling—the whole in thorough repair.

Apply to
A. & S. LYONS,
3435 Pitt-street, Sydney.

FARM TO LET.

TO LET, for a term of three or five years, an extensive Farm, containing 2,500 acres, distant about five miles from Berrima, now in the occupation of Mr. Kenneth Munro, whose lease will expire on 1st January next, when possession can be given. For particulars apply to Mrs. Marr, No. 363, Castlereagh-street.
Sydney, August 26. 2980

SALES BY AUCTION.

FOUR HUNDRED SUPERIOR BUTCHERS' SHEEPSKINS, AND TALLOW.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, 481, George-street, on

FRIDAY, 29TH AUGUST,
At twelve o'clock precisely,
Four hundred superior butchers' sheepskins
Two casks tallow
Terms—Cash. 3028

OIL PEPPERMINT, BRANDY, AND GLASSWARE.

To Chemists, Publicans, and Others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, near Hunter-street, on

FRIDAY NEXT, 29TH AUGUST,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
2 jars foreign oil peppermint
10 hogsheads brandy
10 cases port wine
And,
4 casks glassware, assorted.
Terms at sale. 3003

TO GENERAL DEALERS AND OTHERS,

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, near Hunter-street, on

FRIDAY NEXT, AUGUST 29,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
1 case mahogany-framed looking-glasses, with drawers
1 case glazed hats
1 bale rugs
2 cases braces, assorted
1 case buttons, assorted
3 cases regatta shirts
Terms at sale. 3004

CUTLERY, POWDER-FLASKS, SHOT-BELTS, CARPENTER'S TOOLS, FITTINGS, &C.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on

FRIDAY NEXT, THE 29TH AUGUST,
At 11 o'clock,
Two cases cutlery, consisting of scissors, penknives, table knives and forks, pocket-knives, razors, &c.
One case powder flasks and shot-belts
One case carpenter's tools
Two cases of assorted fittings, consisting of—screw and rack pullies, brass-headed nails, hat and cloak pins, brass butt hinges, desk hinges, castors, curtain rings and pins, with a variety of other sundries suitable for cabinet makers and upholsterers.
Terms at sale. 3013

DOUBLE AND SINGLE BLOCKS, MAST HOOPS, HANKS, &C.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on

FRIDAY, 29TH AUGUST,
At eleven o'clock,
Double and single blocks
Mast hoops and hanks
Mast head trucks
Turpine
Carpenters' mallets
Steering wheels, &c.
Terms at sale. 3012

ELEGANT PAINTINGS,
ENGRAVINGS, AND DRAWINGS,

In handsome Gold, Maple, and Satin Wood Frames, considered to be the best collection in the Colony.

MR. W. G. MOORE

HAS the honour to announce to the public that he has received instructions to sell, on

FRIDAY EVENING,
At his Mart, Pitt-street,
An extensive assortment of
PAINTINGS,
ENGRAVINGS,
ORIGINAL WATER COLOURS,
DRAWINGS, &c.
Elegantly framed and glazed.
ALSO,
A large portfolio of choice engravings, &c.

The whole of which are now on view at the Rooms, where a catalogue can be had gratis.

The Auctioneer particularly calls the attention of the lovers of the fine arts and the trade in general to this sale, as the whole will be sold without the least reserve. This collection has been selected by an artist in London, who has spared neither time nor expense in doing so.

Terms—Cash.
Commissions attended to. 3022

IMPORTANT SALE OF
FRENCH GOODS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

HAS received instructions from Messrs. Pillet, Mesnier, and Co., to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street,

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, THE 3RD SEPTEMBER,

The whole of their Stock-in-Trade, fixtures, &c., consisting of—
White, black, and coloured poult de soirs, sarsnets, Florence silks, Gros de Naples, camelions, Baratheas, fancy and chiné ducapes, &c.
A large assortment of blonds, thread, Mechlin, and Valenciennes laces; muslin collars and pelerines, bonnets, shawls, handkerchiefs, perfumery, de laines, &c.
Terms at sale. 2951

FOUR HOGSHEADS ENGLISH ALE.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Lower George-street,

THIS DAY,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
Four hogsheads ale, "Furze, Whitechapel."
Terms at sale. 3000

TO SOAP BOILERS, GROCERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Lower George-street,

THIS DAY, THE 28TH,
At 11 o'clock, precisely,
3 Tons soda ash, 52 per cwt. O.P.
2 Tons soap
10 Cases starch
2 Kegs tobacco
2 Casks arrowroot
2 Cases blue
10 Bags rice
3 Kegs chloride of lime
4 Casks blacking
3 Casks linseed
2 Casks sulphur
2 Cases pickles
With a variety of other articles.
Terms at sale. 2999

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF R. C. GORDON,

By Order of the Trustees.

The whole of the remaining Assets—comprising—
£20,000 Book Debts.
Allotments at Concord.
Ditto at Maitland.
100 Head of Cattle.
4000 Sheep.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD has been honoured with instructions to submit to public competition, at his Rooms, Lower George-street, on

TUESDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
The interest of the Trustees in and to the whole of the remaining Assets in the Estate of R. C. Gordon,
Consisting of—
Book Debts amounting to £20 000
Allotments of Land at Concord
Ditto at Maitland
100 Head of Cattle, more or less, at present depasturing on the Hunter River
4000 Sheep, more or less, running in the District of Yass.

The whole to be sold without reserve, and presenting an opportunity for the investment of capital not often to be met with. To a young man with some means at his disposal, and the whole of his time, this would be a most favourable mode of becoming at once busily employed, and with a fair prospect of being handsomely paid for his outlay and labour.

Terms at sale.
CLARK IRVING, } Trustees.
ACTON SILLITOE, }

The list of book debts is now lying at the Office of the Auctioneer, where they may be examined by intending purchasers. 3002

TO CAPTAINS OF SHIPS, PURCHASERS FOR THE INDIAN MARKET, AND OTHERS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Lower George-street,

THIS DAY, THE 28TH INSTANT,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,
Twenty cases, each twenty pounds, GELATINE.

The above is prepared to keep in any climate, and would pay well to send to any part of the world.
Terms at sale. 2997

WALKER'S FARINACEOUS FOOD.
ADMIRABLY ADAPTED FOR INFANTS AND PORSONS WITH WEAK DIGESTON.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Lower George-street,

THIS DAY,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
50 Dozen Walker's Farinaceous Food.
Terms at Sale. 3001

TO PUBLICANS AND OTHERS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Lower George-street,

THIS DAY, THE 28TH INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
7 barrels brandy, Rizat's
4 hogsheads ditto, Dunbar's
12 hogsheads ditto, Rizat's
20 hogsheads sherry wine
2 quarter-casks ditto
3 casks teneriffe
4 hogsheads port wine.
The above is a choice lot, and well worthy the attention of the trade.
Terms at sale. 2998

FOR SATURDAY'S SALE.

TO SHOEMAKERS AND DEALERS.
IN LOTS.
400 PAIRS LADIES' SUPERIOR LASTING SHOES.
Without Reserve.

MR. STUBBS will sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street, on SATURDAY NEXT, 30TH AUGUST, 1845,
At Twelve o'clock precisely,
S in diamond.—One case very superior Ladies' Lasting Shoes, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms—Cash. 2986

SEPTEMBER 3, 1845.

TO TRADESMEN, SHOPKEEPERS, AND DEALERS AMONGST THE COASTING TRADE.

NINE YEARS' LEASE OF HOUSE AND SHOP IN KING STREET, NO. 33.

MR. STUBBS will sell by public auction,

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, THE 3RD DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1845,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
The Lease of the House, No. 33, King-street, now let to Mr. Thomas at twenty shillings per week.

This house is situate in an excellent position for business, being equi-distant from George-street and the Commercial Wharf, and commands a fair share of trade.

It has seven rooms, and one shop, detached kitchen, and subject to a low ground rent; it is a new house.
Terms at sale. 2987

MR. STUBBS has been honoured with instructions, to sell by public auction, at his Mart, King street,

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, THE 3RD DAY SEPTEMBER, 1845.
At 12 o'clock precisely,
1700 FINE WOOLLED EWES,
RUNNING
AT MELVILLE PLAINS,

The whole

WARRANTED PERFECTLY SOUND

and in excellent condition, and just ready for the TUP.

A capital opportunity is thus thrown into the market for young beginners

TO PURCHASE FINE SHEEP,

especially as it is proposed to submit the whole to

UNRESERVED SALE,

and to deliver them over

ON THE 26TH SEPTEMBER NEXT.

All that the purchaser has to do therefore, will be to put his sheep shears in his pocket

ON THE 27TH SEPTEMBER,

and commence

SHEARING THE FLEECES,
(VALUED AT £425)
for his own benefit.

Terms—25 per cent., cash deposit, and the residue on the delivery of the sheep. 2930

VERY CHOICE MADEIRA AND CHAMPAGNE.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction,

THIS DAY, THE 28TH INSTANT,
At his Rooms, 489, George-street,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,
3 hogsheads and 2 quarter-casks very choice Madeira wine
ALSO,
10 cases champagne of 1 dozen each, marked W in diamond, imported by the ship *Bussorah Merchant*, in May, 1841, consignee unknown, and now sold to pay expenses.
Terms at sale. 2636

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES, FOR SALE.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 489, George-street, Sydney, on

MONDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1845.
At twelve o'clock precisely,

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 2560 acres, more or less, situate in a county unnamed, parish unnamed, on Kingdom Ponds, extending three miles from east to west, and one mile and one third from north to south, the south-east corner bearing fifty-three chains from the reserve.

ALSO,

Subject to a Mortgage debt of five hundred pounds, and an arrear of interest thereon, at ten pounds per centum per annum, from the fifteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two,

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement two acres, one rood, and thirty-nine perches, more or less, situate, lying and being in the parish of Willoughby, in the county of Cumberland, in the territory aforesaid; bounded on the north east, commencing at the south-east corner of a stone dam, by a newly formed road of thirty feet wide and extending along the same three hundred and sixty feet, more or less; on the west by a direct south line to the waters of Neutral Harbour, Port Jackson; on the east by a stream of water running into Neutral Harbour, Port Jackson, from the dam before mentioned: and on the south by that harbour to a rock where the said stream falls therein: and which said piece or parcel of land is parcel of seven hundred acres of land granted by the Crown, to one Alfred Thrupp, his heirs and assigns, and by him sold and conveyed to one Daniel Cooper, who sold and conveyed the same to the said John Maclaren, together with the several messuages or tenements, stores, and buildings thereon erected and built.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS AT TIME OF SALE.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, or to Messrs. Carr, Rogers, and Owen, solicitors for the Trustees. 2991

LONDON BOTTLED PORT.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 489, George-street,

THIS DAY (THURSDAY),
At eleven o'clock,
Ten cases, each 3 dozen, London bottled Port Wine.
Terms, Cash. 2992

WOOLPACKS AND BAGS.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
Ex *Graham*, Monro, master, from London, damaged by sea water.

MR. MORT

WILL sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on
FRIDAY, 29TH AUGUST,
At eleven o'clock,

WP C § 43	387	Three-bushel tow bags, much damaged
49	29	Hemp woolpacks, slightly damaged
	27	ditto ditto much ditto
54	77	ditto ditto slightly ditto

Terms, Cash. 3009

WOOLPACKS.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN
Ex *Persian*, Grange, master, from London, damaged by sea water.

MR. MORT

WILL sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on
FRIDAY, 29TH AUGUST,
At eleven o'clock,

W § 10 — 76 Woolpacks, slightly damaged
11 Ditto, much damaged

Terms, Cash. 3010

RICHLY CUT GLASSWARE.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
TO-MORROW, 29TH AUGUST,
At 11 o'clock.

ONE CASK half-pint tumblers, fluted, quart and pint decanters, richly cut; claret and water jugs
One cask quart and pint claret decanters, tulip wines and salts
One cask very richly cut decanters, quart and pint, water bottles, Coburg wines, torquoise wine coolers
One cask water bottles, finger basins, fluted, wine coolers, claret jugs, toilet bottles, spirit bottles, celery vases
One cask salts, toilets, half-pint tumblers, moulded, creams, &c.
Two casks decanters, claret jugs, green hock glasses, fluted: spirit bottles, sweatmeats, salts.

Terms at sale. 3007

COGNAC BRANDY.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
TO-MORROW, 29TH AUGUST,
At 12 o'clock,

15 QUARTER casks superior Cognac brandy, proof
6 Hogsheads ditto ditto.

Terms, under £30 cash, above that sum an approved Bill at three months. 3008

TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES.

Conformably with my notice of the 12th instant, in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, of which a copy is hereunto annexed.

MR. MORT will sell by auction, TO-MORROW, THE 29TH INSTANT,
At twelve o'clock,
The whole of the goods therein specified and described.
E. H. POLLARD,
Queen's Place, August 26.

TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Overtime Goods enumerated beneath, will be sold within fourteen days from the date hereof, under the 46th clause of 3rd Victoria, No. 3 of 39, with the concurrence of the Collector of H.M. Customs of New South Wales, unless rent and other charges be previously paid, viz.:—

WH.—75 Half-cases gin, ex *Charlotte*, bonded March 30, 1841.
D & Co. § 76—1 Hogshead rum, ex *Wilmot*, bonded August 4, 1842.
K & Co.—6 Kegs tobacco, ex *General Scott*, bonded May 9, 1842.
JE § 1 7—7 Kegs tobacco, ex *Fortfield*, bonded July 26, 1842.

E. H. POLLARD.
Bonded Stores,
Queen's-place, August 12, 1845.
Approved,
J. GIBBES,
Collector.
August 12, 1845. 2927

1094 HEAD CHOICE CATTLE,
WITH RIGHT TO THE
EXTENSIVE AND DESIRABLE STATION.

Situate in the Liverpool Plains' district, and on which they are now depasturing, capable as it is of carrying 3000 head of cattle, or

1000 CATTLE AND 7000 SHEEP,

Together with the numerous and substantial improvements which are erected upon it, comprising,—
Two large Verandah Cottages
Strong Store and Kitchen
All requisite Huts, &c
Two large Stockyards
Paddock of ten acres
Cultivation ditto, of three acres
Fruit and Vegetable Garden

With every addition that could be desired combining all the conveniencies required on a station, and at the same time, being a most desirable residence for a gentleman and his family.

MR. MORT

HAS received instructions to offer by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on

THURSDAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER,
At 12 o'clock precisely,

AND WITHOUT ANY RESERVE,

The above choice and valuable herd of Cattle which will be found well bred, (principally Suffolk and Durham,) and remarkably quiet, with a large number of cows broken in to the bail.

The Station, which is very extensive and abundantly watered with never-failing springs, ponds, and creeks, is situate betwixt the Gwyder and Big Rivers, and is fully calculated to carry the quantity of stock mentioned above, indeed it possesses all the advantages which are sought after in purchases of this kind, viz.:—

LOCALITY AND EXTENT OF COUNTRY,
ABUNDANCE OF WATER AND FEED,
STOCK OF AN UNEXCEPTIONABLE BREED,
A FAMILY RESIDENCE WITH EVERY COMFORT.

☞ The Stores, Stock Horses, Furniture, &c., all may be taken at a valuation. Calves unbranded to be given in, and under six months, also right of brand.

TERMS:

Twenty-five per cent. cash deposit; the residue by approved bill or security on the stock. 2943

FINE FLOUR.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
TO-MORROW, 29TH AUGUST,
At eleven o'clock,

ONE AND A HALF TON FINE FLOUR.

Terms—Cash 3006

THURSDAY, 28TH AUGUST.

THEODOLITE, CIRCUMFERENTER, COTTAGE PIANO, PHAETON WITH HORSE AND HARNESS, THE CELEBRATED PONY "YOKOF," HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SHERRY, AND WINDOW GLASS, &c.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at Mr. John Jacobs's, City Warehouse, George-street, facing the Treasury, on account of this gentleman leaving the colony for England,

THIS DAY, 28TH AUGUST,
At Eleven o'clock,
The following
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
in good condition, consisting of
Wardrobes, chests of drawers, large looking-glasses, handsome chimney ornaments, Brussels and other carpets, sofas, chairs, tables, bedsteads, dressing tables, wash-hand stands, handsome breakfast and tea service, &c., &c.
AN OFFICE TABLE, OFFICE DESKS, AND FIXTURES.
ALSO,
AN ELEGANT BOOKCASE
with a small select
LIBRARY,
consisting of Life of Napoleon, illustrated; Hone's Every Day Book, Knight's London, Chambers's Edinburgh Journal, complete, &c., &c.
A FIRST-RATE COTTAGE PIANO,
ONE THEODOLITE,
ONE CIRCUMFERENTER.
AFTER WHICH,
A HANDSOME PHAETON, WITH HORSE AND HARNESS,
one of the best turnouts in the colony;
Mr. Jacobs's celebrated black pony
"YOKOF,"
A dray and harness,
ALSO,
Five quarter-casks first-rate sherry
Sixty boxes window glass, assorted sizes
Terms at sale. 2882

WEDNESDAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATES OF MESSRS. HENRY AND JOSEPH MOORE.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on

WEDNESDAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER,
At eleven o'clock.

FIRST.

In the Insolvent Estate of Mr. Henry Moore.

ABOUT SEVEN ACRES OF LAND AT THE JUNCTION OF THE NEW AND OLD SOUTH HEAD ROADS, NEAR THE LIGHT HOUSE.

On which is erected, a new and substantial STONE COTTAGE,

Consisting of four sizeable rooms, with two windows and a fire-place in each; also, a Lobby, and front and back doors.

In the rear there is a kitchen, containing oven, &c. Store and servant's room, coach house, three-stall stable, hay loft, &c., all well finished, and built of stone.

_ *The entrance to this property is directly opposite the road leading to VAUCLUSE, which it overlooks, besides commanding a bird's eye view of Sydney and Port Jackson, with the sublime expanse of the PACIFIC on the one hand, and a distant prospect of the BLUE MOUNTAINS, and a varying scene of intervening country on the other.*

SECOND,

In the Insolvent Estate of Mr. Joseph Moore,

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE CITY AND LANDED PROPERTIES,

LOT I.

THAT HIGHLY VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY,
SITUATE IN
PRINCE-STREET,
ADJOINING COLNE HOUSE.

This property is enclosed by a stone wall, and has a frontage of 102 feet to Prince-street, and 105 9 12 feet to Cumberland-street.

There are erected on this Property,

A TWO-STORIED HOUSE,

fronting Cumberland-street, containing four rooms on the ground floor, and four rooms on the first floor.

THE YARD contains detached kitchen, stable, coach-house, hay loft, &c.; also, a well of water.

Besides which, there are belonging to these premises, two Cottages, fronting Cumberland-street.

LOT II.

TWO ALLOTMENTS OF LAND AT MILLER'S POINT,
WITH FRONTAGE TO
VICTORIA TERRACE,

being as per Deeds.
LOTS 20 and 21, each having a frontage to Victoria Terrace of 50 feet, by depths varying from 90 to 124 feet.

LOT III.

3660 ACRES LAND, adjoining Maitland, as per plan, and consisting of three grants, viz.:
2560 acres, parish of Alnwick } County of
640 acres, parish of Maitland } Northum-
460 acres, parish of Alnwick } berland.

The high road from Maitland to Newcastle runs through the above land. About 660 acres are let upon fencing leases, to five tenants, for the term of five years, from the 30th August, 1842, and is superintended by an overseer. Small portions of these lands are cultivated by the tenants.

LOT IV.

15 ACRES OF LAND ON THE NORTH SHORE.

In the Parish of Willoughby,
And being half of 30 acres purchased by Mr. Mosman, as per plan.
Terms at sale.

_ Plans of the above properties are on view at the Mart of the auctioneer, where all further particulars may be obtained.

☞ *The Auctioneer feels that he can with confidence recommend the above sale to the particular attention of parties wishing to make a good investment.*

THE SOUTH HEAD PROPERTY *can with very little outlay, very soon be turned to a profitable account. An Inn erected on any part of the same would be one of the best speculations that can be undertaken in that neighbourhood.*

THE PRINCE-STREET PROPERTY

Requires no further comment, to those that know how to lay out their capital with a sure and lucrative return; on inspection of the property they will convince themselves what may be done to ensure a good Rent Roll.

THE LAND ADJOINING MAITLAND

Is known as a valuable selection, and well worth the attention of parties wishing to take an advantage of the

IMPROVING TIMES.
Terms at sale. 2894

FRIDAY, 29TH AUGUST.

TO JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on

FRIDAY, 29TH AUGUST,
At Eleven o'clock,
FIFTY-TWO GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES of first-rate make
Time pieces and bracket clocks
WATCH GLASSES,
a quantity of
WATCH MATERIALS,
consisting of pinions, verges, hands, balance-wheels, dials, pendulum wire, screws, &c., and a large assortment of
WATCHMAKERS' TOOLS,
consisting of finishers' stakes, watch arbors, adjusting tools, burnishers' broaches, spring callipers, dividers, and a great variety of other tools, all of first-rate make, too numerous to specify.

☞ A list of the tools may be seen on application at the Mart.
Terms at sale. 61

SATURDAY, 30TH AUGUST.

FINE GROCERS' SUGAR.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on

SATURDAY, 30TH AUGUST,
At eleven o'clock,
108 Barrels fine grocers' sugar, each 3 cwt.
35 Tierces ditto ditto 7 cwt.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, THE 2ND SEPTEMBER.

GAS HOTEL,
KENT-STREET, OPPOSITE THE GAS WORKS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS has received instructions from the present occupier and owner, Mrs. Bryan, who is about to proceed to England, to offer for sale, by public auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on

THURSDAY, THE 2ND SEPTEMBER,
At 12 o'clock precisely,

That splendid new Building, situate in Kent-street, opposite the Gas Works, and known as the

GAS HOTEL,

now in full trade, and doing an excellent business, and on account of its proximity to Balmain and Pyrmont likely to become the first licensed trade house in the City.

The House contains,

ON THE GROUND FLOOR,
The bar-room 24 feet by 18 feet
A parlour 24 feet by 18 feet, capable of being divided into two good rooms
A private parlour, at the back

ON THE FIRST FLOOR,
Billiard room, 24 feet by 18 feet.
A large room adjoining, 22 feet by 17 feet, which may easily be divided into two good rooms for any purpose, overlooking Darling Harbour, Balmain, and Pyrmont
A bedroom

Joists are fitted outside for forming Verandah, overlooking Darling Harbour &c.

UPPER FLOOR.
Four excellent bedrooms.

There is also an excellent CELLAR, the best without question in the City, and a very convenient yard, with water laid on for the use of the kitchen.

The license, bar fittings, and fixtures to be taken at a valuation.

☞ *On account of these Premises being so well known, the Auctioneer deems it unnecessary to make any comment on this really valuable Property, feeling confident that those who wish to invest their money in City Property, will avail themselves of this favourable opportunity.*

A Rental of £4 per week is now offered to the present Proprietor.

Terms at sale.

_ The premises are open for inspection at any time previous to the sale.

WEDNESDAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER.

THREE COTTAGES IN ESSEX-LANE.

In the insolvent estate of Elias Ellis.
By order of the official assignees.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on

WEDNESDAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER,
At eleven o'clock,

Three Cottages, in Essex-lane, Lower George-street, containing each two rooms, with yard, &c., and having together a frontage of 34 feet 4 inches.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 11TH SEPTEMBER.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,

ON THURSDAY, THE 11TH SEPTEMBER,
At 11 o'clock,

THAT SUPERIOR FAMILY MANSION, AT POTTS POINT, WOOLLOOMOOLOO,

At present occupied by Archibald Michie, Esq., barrister. The House contains—

ON THE GROUND FLOOR,
Magnificent double Drawing Room, with folding doors
Large Dining Room and
Breakfast Parlour

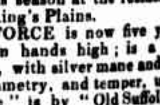
ON THE FIRST FLOOR,
Four large Bed-rooms, besides a lofty Attic, capable of being converted into bedrooms.

There is a detached kitchen, scullery, and servants' rooms; also detached large laundry, and male servants' apartment, three-stalled stable, coach-house, and hay-loft, well of water and other conveniences.

The buildings are all of the most substantial stone work, and this property possessing both

ROAD AND WATER FRONTAGE

and commanding from the parterre in front and from the House itself the most magnificent view of the harbour and the islands, the Heads, North Shore, &c., is perhaps the most desirable purchase that the depression of the times has forced into the market.



"WILBERFORCE."

THIS splendid and powerful Coaching Stallion, the property of Mr. E. North, will stand this season at the residence of the proprietor, King's Plains.

WILBERFORCE is now five years old, stands sixteen hands high; is a beautiful dappled grey, with silver mane and tail; and for bone, symmetry, and temper, unrivalled. "Wilberforce" is by "Old Suffolk," whose stock are well known as the best draught horses in the colony, out of a very superior Hector mare.

TERMS:—A single Mare, £1 10s.; two or more Mares, the property of the same individual, £1 5s. each Mare.

Good paddocks will be found gratis for mares sent to King's Plains from the 1st September to 31st December, 1845, after which a charge of one shilling per week will be made

Every attention will be paid to mares sent, but no responsibility will be incurred, and all mares must be paid for before their removal.

EDWARD J. C. NORTH.
Killarney, King's Plains,
August 7.

Printed and Published by CHARLES KEMP *and* JOHN FAIRFAX, *at the Morning Herald Printing Office. Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Thursday, August 28, 1845.*